HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,044—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
26th "	MONGOLIA	9500	....	......
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	....	......
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	....	......
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	....	......
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	....	......
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	....	......
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	....	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	....	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	....	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	....	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,096	24th Dec. 1903.
* CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Karachi † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 608.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th Dec., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mosambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
C.	CITY of DELHI	7800	A. J. Elliott	9th Dec.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	14th Dec.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	24th Dec.
				1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6800	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	6200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	5200	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	26th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	10th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay, Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut...	"	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each...	"	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut...	"	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	"	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	"	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	"	0	14
AMERICAN in cut...	"	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. ...	"	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	"	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	"	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY O.

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GEM GOLD JEWELLERY.

PENDANTS,
BROOCHES,
BANGLES,
NECKLACES,
EARRINGS, STUDS,
MUFF CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
RINGS,
SCARF PINS,
&c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.

WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

		Rs.		
LIGHT OF ASIA	I	Rs. 16	8	per 100
" " "	II	" 13	2	" "
" " "	III	" 11	10	" "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	" 17	10	" "
" "	II	" 13	2	" "
" "	III	" 10	11	" "
BOUQUETS	I	" 17	7	" "
"	II	" 13	8	" "
"	III	" 11	14	" "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	" 16	8	" "
" "	II	" 13	2	" "
" "	III	" 11	10	" "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8-	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

THOMSON & TAYLOR.
MONGINI BROS.
THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.
D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SALE OF WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
WORKS of the ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY.

THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT THE
TOWN HALL,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
DECEMBER 15TH AND 16TH,
From 5 o'clock till 8 P.M.

IT WILL CONSIST OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, FANCY WORK, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, AND KASHMIRI GOODS.

Major COLLIS BARRY has kindly arranged for a
CONCERT EACH EVENING.

MILITARY BAND.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, which will be in force for 12 months, beginning on the 10th December, 1903, is now ready, and Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A fee of Rupee One will be charged for each Copy.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th December, 1903.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR CHUNAM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P.M. (Gun fire), MONDAY, December 14th, for the SUPPLY of CHUNAM for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1904.

2. A Deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
3. Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other Particulars may be obtained at the Engineer's Store-keeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

The Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Chunam." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer. Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his tender.
5. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunker will be obtained.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 9th Dec. 1903.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE BYCULLA SECTION, MUNICIPAL WARD 3.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the Above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME. The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 3040 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On and towards the north a proposed foot passage to be constructed on the Agripada Estate of the said Trustees, the same being delineated on the map hereinafter referred to; on and towards the East the Ripon Road; on and towards the South Cross Road No. 3; and on and towards the West, another proposed passage to be constructed on the said Estate, the same being also delineated on the said map.

The Office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the said Scheme. Dated this Fourth Day of December, 1903.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th December, 1903, at 3 p.m. in pursuance of the following requisition addressed to the Chairman and Directors by 194 Shareholders holding over 800 Shares in the Company for the purpose of transacting the business mentioned therein.

"That the report of the Directors which had been circulated amongst the Shareholders with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1903, be approved and adopted, and that the payment of a Dividend of Rs. (50) Fifty per Share and also the Bonus to the employes of the Company recommended by the Directors be sanctioned.

"That the Shareholders desire to express their satisfaction that Mr. H. C. Wright continues a Director of the Company.

We beg to remain,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
VIJBHUCUNDASS ATMARAM,
VUSSONJI KHIMJI,
A. BREUL,
DHUNJISHAW HEERJIBHOY PATEL
& others."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 21st instant both days inclusive.

By Order of the Director.
THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 9th December, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAYALJI GOCULDAS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Broker, last temporarily residing at Jamnagar in Kathiawar.

GIRDHAR JETHABHAI of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, paternal uncle of the abovenamed deceased, following the occupation of a Mehta, and residing at Khand Bazar, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Seventh Day of December in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 7th day of December, 1903.
Messrs. JEHANGIR and SEERVAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 8	45

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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Houndees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and Interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

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NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE,
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.................... £2,337,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
Assets.............................. Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.................... Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.
For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902.............................. £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 .... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philli-pines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS............ „ 400,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.............................. $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (Bungalow) on the North Side of Clarke Road, near Mahaluxmee Railway Station and opposite to Bomonjee Petit Mill, belonging to the Naranji Mills Co., Limited, (in Liquidation.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1903, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the Liquidator of the Naranji Mills Co., Ld. (in liquidation), under the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, put up for sale by Public Auction, the following property :—

LOT II.

All the estate and interest of the said Naranji Mills Co. Ld. (in liquidation), in

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Clarke Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 48 (2), 48 (3), and 48 (4) and street Nos. 48 (a) 48 (b) and 48 (c), and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.— containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—that is to say on the south by a strip of land belonging to Government and in the possession of the Collector and beyond it by the Clarke Road and on the north and east by the land belonging to Haji Suleman Haji Abdul Wahed and on the west by the properties of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, Daolatram Ramkrishna, Anandrao Ramkrisha and Ganobai Ramkrishna and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Naranji Mills Co., Ld

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Attorneys to the liquidator, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF CASES OF FANS AND REEDS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Haji Cassum Cadurdina, traded as Haji Jan Mahomed Hussein, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND CO., will, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1903, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, beginning with Shop No. 19, Parel Road near Pydhowny Police Station, and at Godowns Nos. 408 and 288-290, Jackeria Musjid Road, consisting of cases of fans and reeds in bundles and loose, etc.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE, JAPANESE etc., SILK, PLAIN FANCY AND FLOWERED PIECE-GOODS, CUSHIONS, BORDERS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and in re Haji Cassum Cadurdina traded as Haji Jan Mahomed Hussein, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1903, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 312, Jackeria Musjid, consisting of a large number of rolls, pieces and boxes of flowered, plain and fancy silk, ganzes patch, jubblas, saris, ozaria, satin, crapes, roomals, cushion covers, waist bands, velvet borders, sandal wood fans, glass door cupboards, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th December, 1903.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

PIANOFORTES
SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
on application to
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£83 13-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£93 1-2	= unchanged
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£101	= — 1-2
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 11-16	= —1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25	= — 7-8
2 months hence	24 11-16	= — 12-16
Spot in New York	53 5-8	= — 2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·46 1-2	= do
New York Demand	4·83	= +1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
6½ months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 pr ct	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	3 1-8 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

SUGAR—
German Granulated 1st marks N.-D. 10 3-16 + 1-16. Tone quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £67s. = +10s.
Yellow Metal 6 1-8d unchanged.
Tin Plates 11s. = — 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6 = unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-10 = unchanged.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0 = unchanged.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4s. = — 3-4d.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore D.-J. Buyers. 31s. 9d. = — 3d. Tone firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. D.-J. Sellers 35s. 31 = + 3d, Tone steady.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Dominico Balduino.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firmer Surats quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales 7,000 Spot 6·46—18. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 5-8—1-8 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 30,000. Arrivals closed firmer.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·47 — 4	6·43 — 4	6·41 — 5	6·40 — 4
Apl-May	May-June	June.-July.	
6·39 — 4	6·38 — 4	6·36 — 5	
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.		
6·31 — 5	6·20		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	79,000
Do. last year	43,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	21,000
Mid-Uplands	12·50 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	12·05 — 2
Do. do. March	12·36 + 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 1-4 unchanged
Futures, month of March	12·61 + 14
Do. do. June	12·77 + 14
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 8th December, 1903 :—

Cotton	5,306 bales.
Wheat	27,353 cwts.
Linseed	5,693 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,839 „
Gingellyseed	22,165 „
Poppyseed	530 „
Groundnuts	473 „
Castorseed	3,527 „
Rice	7,317 „
Myrabollams	7,257 „
Cottonseed	10,210 „

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	125
Shanghai 30 do do	175
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·3
1st Settlement	98·1

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	33	8	0
25 per cent. „	32	8	0
50 per cent. „	31	8	0
Black Kutnee „	27	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 31
Club No. 1	„ 30
Hard Red	23 to 23-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	30,000 „

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April
6.49 +2	6·45 +2	6·43 +2	6·42 +2
April-May.	May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
6·41 +2	6·40 +2	6·38 +2	6·36 +2
Aug-Sept			
6·21 +1			

COTTON.—The market opened easier with prices irregular, and during the day a decline of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 was established, but buyers being scarce, only a small business was done for forward delivery. Up-Country markets are reported to be declining and there are many sellers. "Suttas" close at Rs. 252 for good Broach and Rs. 204 for fully good Bengals.

Ready Cotton is in less demand, and prices all round are easier.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	226	207	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	228	218	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	228	218	...	„
Belati (M.-G.) description	250	242	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	232	...	„
Jalgaou do.	...	235	...	„
Akola do, Khomgaum do. Karanja do. } fair staple	251	243	...	„
Khandwa do.	... 249	241	...	„
Damangaum Poolgaum (M. G.)	255	247	...	„
Nagpur (M.-G.)	... 257	249	...	„
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	258	250	...	„
Broach (M.-G)	... 268	...	252	25 Mar.
Do. do.	... 266	...	...	25 April.
Bhownagger (M.-G.)	... 250	240	...	25 May
Do, (H.-G)	... 248	238	...	„
Mathia (M.-G.)	... 235	225	...	25 Mar
S.O. Dharwar	...	...	248	25 May
Western	...	...	238	„

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SCARPA—December 9, at Malabar Hill, the wife of E Scarpa, of a son.

DEATH.

FRAMROZ—December 9, at Deolali, Mr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Framroz, brother of Curetjee and Maneckjee Dosabhoy Framroz. Funeral will take place this morning at 8 a.m., at Mr. Dorabjee C. Patel's Bungalow, Khetwady Main Road. Deeply regretted by his friends and relatives. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—IRWIN—December 1, at St Stephen's Church Ootacamund, by the Rev W G Barry, Captain S Swinton Browne, Royal Field Artillery, son of Major General T Swinton Browne, C B, to Heather, daughter of Mr H Irwin, C I E.

ROSS—FOSTER—December 3, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, Edward Rowlandson Ross, District Traffic Supt, Madras Railway, to Milly, eldest daughter of the late George Henry Foster, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces and Coorg, and of Mrs Foster, Dover, Kent.

TEVENDALE—CONN—December 2, at Gooty, by the Rev W Waitte, Alexander Haig Tevendale, Driver, M R Co. to Blanche Mildred Wakefield Conn, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Conn, of "Sea View," Vizagapatam, and grand-daughter of the late John Wakefield, of the Madras D P W.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—December 7, at Madras, William Bennett, aged 20 years.

NORRIS—November 3, at Singapore, Straits Settlements, of cardiac failure, Francis Lees Norris, younger son of the late Lieut Walter Norris, Asst Commissary General, Madras Establishment.

PEREIRA—November 26, at Madras, John Francis Pereira, District Munsiff of Vayteri and eldest son of the late Mr F P Pereira, Principal Sadr Amin and District Registrar of Tellicherry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 3-18m. 3-35a. Low water, 9-33m. 9-14a.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
University Examination result—Previous Examination.
Meeting of Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Goculdas Cullianji Cotton Press Company, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. J.J. Modi's Lecture on Alexandria and the Alexandrian Library, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company, 9-30 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Sir Sidi Ahmedkhan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, K.C.I.E., Nawab Saheb of Janjira, arrived yesterday evening at 4 p.m. by the Bombay Steam Navigation Co's s. s. Zuria.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian Antelope (Antelope cervicapra) and an Indian water rail (Rallus indicus) has been presented to the zoological collection by the Secretary, Pinjrapole, Bombay, and Dr. Weatherall, respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Dumbea will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 13th instant. Parcel mail for Netherland India, French-China, and Japan close at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 12th idem.

REPORTED THEFT.—Haji Shaik Mahomed, who resides in the servant's quarters in the compound of Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi in Nesbit Road, and is employed as a spiritual adviser to that gentleman, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home on Monday afternoon, some one entered his room and stole currency notes, cash, and clothing of the aggregate value Rs. of 598 from two boxes.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Wheatly charged Muradbux Khodadad and Mahomed Yarkhan, with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The first accused sold two packets of cocaine to a witness in the Chundulkhana kep by him at Null Bazaar on Monday evening while the second accused received the money paid for the drug. The accused were arrested, and on the place being searched twenty packets of cocaine were found. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 75 and the second Rs. 25.

A FRAUDULENT BINDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ishwarsing Ganu Abram, a binder in the "Times of India," was charged with attempting to cheat his masters in respect of Rs. 10. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday last the accused went with a woman to Mr. Felix Mascarenhas, Accountant in the "Times of India" office and treasurer to the "Times of India" Provident Fund, and said that the woman was the widow of their late employe, Badhia Rama. The accused also said that his foreman had sent her with him and requested Mr. Mascarenhas to pay her Rs. 10, being the amount of the instalment of the Provident Fund due to her. To make quite sure Mr. Mascarenhas inquired of the foreman if the woman was the real claimant of the money. The foreman denied all knowledge of his having sent either the accused or the woman to him. Inquiries were then made and it was ascertained that the woman was not the widow of the deceased servant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted the man and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY NOTES.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sullivan charged Mahomed Hussein Bahadurali, a Mahomedan, with forging a document, to wit a promissory note of the Government of India for Rs. 5, and with cheating Gopal Keshav, a dealer in tobacco in Madanpura by dishonestly inducing him to accept the same. It appeared that about the 10th of November last the accused paid a visit to the complainant's shop in Madanpura and asked for two pice worth of beedies. The accused tendered a five rupee note in payment, and the complainant took it inside the shop to get the change. He returned immediately and found that the accused had disappeared. He showed the note to another customer, who said that it was a false one. Information was given to the police who arrested the accused on the 13th November, while trying to pass another note to a sweetmeat-seller in Falkland Road. On a search being taken of his room in Madanpura, materials for the purpose of counterfeiting currency notes were found. His Worship committed the accused and ordered him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE AYURVED VIDYALAYA.

The annual ceremony of conferring the distinctions of Bhishag-Var and Associate of the Aryan Medical School on the successful students of that institution was held yesterday evening at the hall of the institution, Kandawadi, Girgaum, the Hon'ble Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar presiding. The report of the working of the institution during the past year showed that there were forty students in the institution, of whom five belonged to the fourth year class, eight to the third year, eleven to the second year, and sixteen to the first year. Of these students two were ladies. Amongst the students there were one Mahomedan, two Parsees, twenty-four Maratha Hindus, and thirteen Gujarati Hindus, some of whom were inhabitants of Bombay while others came from different parts of India; such as Cutch, Satara, Goa, Kathiawar and Guzrat. The total income of the institution during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,869, while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,108.

Dr. G. B. Prabhakar proposed the adoption of the report.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit seconded the proposition which was carried.

The Chairman then conferred the distinctions on the successful students.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra thanks were voted to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following races will be sailed on Saturday the 12th inst terminating at Hog Island.

Yachts Handicap Race—A and B Classes in cruising trim. Time in hand, scratch Boat leaves at 3 15 p.m. Course No 17=10 6 miles.

Tomtit Class Race start at 3-20 p. m., course No. 15 9·1 miles.

Entries for all the above races will be closed at noon to-morrow (Friday 11th inst.)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MAHOMEDALI GULAM HOOSEIN.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE GANGJI TRICUMSEY.

Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, on behalf of the petitioning creditor, applied for the examination of certain witnesses in the case. His lordship granted the application.

RE GORDHANDAS WAGHJI THAKAR.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The application was granted.

RE MERWAN KHODADAD IRANI.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE TRIBHOWAN HARAKHCHAND.

Mr. Jehangir D. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE VALLI NATHA MEMON.

Mr. Saher, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Mankar for a creditor opposed the application, and said that the insolvent had pledged his horse and carriage and passed a promissory note for the amount raised, and then had taken the license for the carriage and horse from the creditor on a false pretext and pledged the same to a Marwari.

His lordship, after the affidavits had been read, declined to grant an interim order.

RE VITHULDAS ALIAS CHATARBHUJ MEGJI.

Mr. Jehangir D. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, and leave to serve notices on the creditors.

His lordship remarked that the insolvent had six extensions.

Mr. Jehangir said the insolvent was not to blame in the matter. A suit had been filed in the High Court, in which the insolvent was one of the defendants. That suit was disposed of in September last by Mr. Justice Batty and owing to the attachment the insolvent's books of account had remained in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

His lordship granted the application and extended the interim order for one month.

RE ARDESIR NAOROJI THUTHI.

The insolvent appeared in person and obtained one month's extension of the interim order.

RE ROBERT WILLIAM HYDE.

The insolvent appeared in person and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE F. T. WOOD.

The insolvent was permitted to serve notices on his creditors.

RE ABDULALI NOORBHOY SURTI.

Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the insolvent, and applied for one month's postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that the mehta engaged by the insolvent had not been able to make up the accounts.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Colab, appeared on behalf of a creditor Temulji Nusserwanji, and opposed the application.

His Lordship postponed the matter for one month, and ordered the insolvent to pay Rs. 30 to the creditor for costs.

DACOITY OF A HERD OF BUFFALOES.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. C. E. PALMER, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in October last, convicted Surta Mokam and another of dacoity, and sentenced No. 1 to rigorous imprisonment for three years and No. 2 for four years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The story for the prosecution was that on the 15th September 1894, the two accused and five others attacked three herdsmen who were watching their village cattle that were grazing in the Riebia village jungle and having bound their hands drove off twenty buffaloes of which five escaped and found their way home. The three herdsmen had since died, but the fact, Mr Palmer said, that the dacoity took place at the time and place mentioned was proved by the evidence in the case. Bhika Lalla said he entrusted about 50 head of cattle to his brother Nathu, one of the three herdsmen, and the latter on his return in the evening reported that ten of them had been stolen by dacoits. Raji Musa and Bhika Kallu stated that their buffaloes were in the herd in charge of the three herdsmen, that the dacoity was reported in the evening, and that of the buffaloes stolen, one of Raji's returned to him of its own accord, one of Musa's did the same, and another of Musa's was subsequently recovered for him by the police Khunderao said he was head constable at Vejalpur thana, when two of the herdsmen came there to complain about the dacoity, and he gave an account of the police investigation made at the time. Finally, three of the dacoits gave an account of the dacoity, in which they took part. There could therefore, Mr. Palmer remarked, be no doubt that the dacoity actually took place. Four of the seven persons concerned had already been convicted and sentenced, and a fifth was convicted but was let off on appeal. The evidence against the present accused, who had absconded, consisted of their own confessions and the statements of the accomplices. These statements agreed as to the main points with the two confessions and with the statements made by these men on several previous occasions when they were examined in different courts in connection with this dacoity. There was no reason, Mr. Palmer said, why these men should give a false story, and they could scarcely have repeated it again after intervals of some years, with so little variation, if it had not been true. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal summarily.

A PLUCKY POLICEMAN.

AN unfortunate accident happened yesterday morning at Dhobie Talao, when policeman No. 1367C named Raoji Appaji lost his life in attempting to rescue a Hindu from drowning. The policeman, it appears, was on duty near the Fitzgerald Lamp Column at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when he noticed a Hindu walk up to the Dhobie Talao tank and deliberately throw himself into the water. He immediately ran up and having divested himself of his clothes, jumped after the man. Being a moonlight morning, the occurrence was noticed by several persons going along the road, and when they went near the walls of the tank they saw the policeman feeling with his hands for something to catch by the side of the wall. He was next seen struggling in the water and throwing his limbs about. He called out for assistance. This was not forthcoming and he was drowned. The information was immediately conveyed to the Dhobie Talao Police Station. Inspector Coxen arrived on the spot and had the tank dragged with the result that the bodies of both men were recovered. It is supposed that the policeman was drowned through sheer exhaustion, there being nothing by which he could hold on until further assistance arrived and the morning was very cold. Further inquiries showed that the Hindu who deliberately jumped into the tank was a mochi by caste and that he committed the rash act in consequence of protracted illness.

Last evening at the Morgue Mr. P Byrne, the Coroner, conducted an inquest relative to the deaths of the Hindu Mochi whose name was Ramla Ladoo and of the policeman. With regard to the death of the Hindu, a verdict of suicide was recorded. Regarding the death of the Policeman the jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added the following rider : "That the jury unanimously desire to record their sense of the courage, humanity, and devotion to duty of policeman No. 1367 Raoji Appaji, in his gallant but unfortunately unsuccessful attempt to save the life of Ramla Ladoo and hope that his conduct will meet with due recognition."

IT is expected that the railway from Gladstone to Rockhampton, Australia, will be opened for traffic on 18th December. The opening of this line will make one of the longest railway lines in the world, the circuit being some 4000 miles in length, and extending from Rockhampton to Broken Hill.

GRATEFUL reference is made in the report of the recently established Australian Federal Parliamentary Library to a handsome donation of 2,438 volumes from the Government of the United States. The total number of books in the library is now 3,930. It is hoped that by the time Parliament leaves Melbourne for the permanent capital the collection will be worthy of the Commonwealth, and that in time it will become the national library of the great Southern Continent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Koordistan, 1719 tons, Captain J G Crouch, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hired transport Culna, 1464 tons, Captain J Maclean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit 1st December in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 1501 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 9th November via Coastports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Bevil, Mr H J Gordon, Mr G Chace, Mr J Younger, Miss Harding, Mr H R Morgan and 18 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr L Ruford, Miss L Mascarenhas, Miss Powell, Miss Anny Lobo, Mr A Mascarenhas, Mr G Mascarenhas, Fathma, Miss Evans, and 150 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Culna (Transpt)	Maclean	Koweit, Dec 1
	Chindwara s	Carey	Calcutta, Nov 9
	H M S Fox	Pelham	Bushire, Dec 2

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Baron Cawdor s	Durkee	Calcutta
	Queen Louise s	Hens	Rotterdam

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, McDiarmid, for Persian Gulf
„ Koordistan, Crouch, for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Liebenfels, for Hamburg via Karachi
„ Goolpara, for Persian Gulf

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left Marseilles homewards yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 8th inst.

The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 8th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—55 bales skins E Sewjee; 7 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 4 ports rosa oil K B Sajun.
Benlawers s—52 cwt olibanum and 6 cwt mother of pearl shell A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Zcreaster s—2000 cwt cottonseed Ernst Lam and Co; 250 cwt cottonseed V Velljee and Co.
Dido s—6 6554 cwt cottonseed Gaddum and Co.

FOR RIGA.

Dido s—100 bales cotton glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macaulay s—4763 cwt poppyseed and 540 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Meteor s—930 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Duke of Norfolk s—1 bale cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton K Viram and Co: 510 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 94 bales cotton waste F Fischer and Co 5051 cwt rapeseed and 6428 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—1001 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—50 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Bengal s—500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.
Ischia s—500 cwts onion H O Abba; 15 cwts sharkfins P F Ta lati; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.
Bombay, 10th December.

1. The Parade ordered for this morning is cancelled.
2. There will be, instead, a rehearsal of the Escort "to-morrow morning Friday the 11th inst."
"The Corps will parade near Queen's Statue 7 a.m. punctually."
Dress—Drill order with arms.
3. On Saturday morning the 12th the Corps will furnish a detachment for Escort duty on the occasion of Lord Lamington's arrival.
4. Parade is fixed for all members "including the Salsette detachment at 7-15 a.m. near Queen's Statue—and punctuality is essential.
Dress—Khaki.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th December.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. :—
No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
Gun and Squad drill at 8-45 p. m.
No. 2 and E E Coy—(Nesbit Lane Head Quarters).
Gun and Squad drill at 8-45 p.m.
2. Arms and accoutrements will be issued from the Head Quarters from 9 a. m. to 1-30 p. m. daily.
3. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday next the 12th inst., as follows, for 10" R M L and 6" B L Gun drill.
No. 1 Coy at 4-30 p.m. at Colaba North Fort,
No. 2 Coy at 4-30 p.m., at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki, Putties and Field Service Caps to be worn.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 10th December.

1. The Battalion will parade on the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-45 a.m. on Saturday next, the 12th instant, to assist in lining the Streets on the occasion of the arrival of The Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G., Governor of Bombay.
Dress—Review Order—Putties will be worn, also the new pattern Wolseley Helmet.
2. Wolseley Helmets will be issued to Members of Adult Companies at Head Quarters on their returning the old Helmet with its fittings complete. Members are requested to apply at once in order that all may be supplied before the arrival of H E the Governor of Bombay.
3. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to 6th February 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	8	9	73
Total plague deaths to date	263,733	215,765	
Same date last year	19	16	89

INOCULATION.

THE statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 8th instant, was as under :—Cawnpore, 104 doses; Dhulia, 252 doses; and Saugor, 10 doses.

IT is interesting to note, as marking the development of tramway enterprise in England, that in the near future it will be possible to travel the entire distance between Manchester and Liverpool by tramcar. Already the necessary surveys have been completed by the South Lancashire Tramways Company, and the lines to join up all the towns "en route" will have a total length of over eighty miles.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

LADIES' COSTUME MATERIALS.
WORSTEDS Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8, 54".
CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4 per yard in 60 SHADES.
REAL NAVY SERGES.
OUR NEW STRIPED WORSTEDS
Six Patterns, in Blue or Black with WHITE line, ALSO MADE in the NEWEST SHADES.

SUITINGS.

Why do persons so frequently SEND ORDERS for CLOTHS from England to us?

BECAUSE

They wish to get the best Value for their Money, and find that nothing but PURE WOOL Materials can provide it. We are constantly asked to send CLOTHS to England (even by post), but it would be much Cheaper if you were to purchase them before going Home and take them with you. Even if postage has to be paid, however, the quality of our Cloths makes it worth while to incur the expense. Most of our English Customers believe that it is so.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET

That a really First Class PIANO by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, BRINSMEAD, KNAKE, does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATL, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON
HENRY S. KING & CO.

KOSSI SILKS! KOSSI SILKS!!
KOSSI SILKS!!!
OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

The SALE will COMMENCE from 1st October, and REMAIN in force till 31st December, 1903. Please write for Samples to make your Selections from, to

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND."

WARNING.—The 1,000 Pupils in Bombay and Districts are warned not to teach the "Up-to-date Shothand" as the guarantee signed by each Pupil will be rigidly enforced. The "out-of-daters," now they are beaten, are trying other methods.

NOTICE.—If Pupils of the old fashioned system are sick at heart and weary of trying to get up speed, or are unable to read their own notes, and after 1, 2, or 3 years' study and slavish practise, and books costing nearly Rs. 100, then common sense says take to the "up-to-date" Shorthand which is learned in as many weeks.

A BOY.—Aged 13½, a student of the Madras Studio, of the "Up-to-date" Shorthand (whose portrait may be had at any of the Studios next week) made the following progress.

18th November 1903, his first lesson.
19th " " " second lesson.
20th " " did 30 words a minute.
22nd " " " 40 "
23rd " " " 60 " "
28th (10 days only) 100 " "

No Pitmanite ever did this, or ever will even in 10 weeks, we might say 10 months.

The fees are Rs. 2 each lesson, or Rs. 21 for full course in advance. On and after the 1st of January, the fees really must be increased. The object for fixing the absurdly low price of Rs. 21 is to ensure a large number of pupils at once.

Lessons by Post, or by Peon messenger, same terms and just as easy to learn.

The Studios are opened from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

WARWICK PEELE,
Principal,
Late Special Reporter in the British Houses of Lords and Commons and High Courts.

STUDIOS :—
Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Madras, Y.M.C.A. Buildings.
Poona, 11, Main Street, Camp.
Ahmedabad, 497, Reid Rd. Kalupure.
Karachi, Preedy St.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
SEASON 1904.
Passages Booked by :—
P & O., MAIL.
HALL LINE.
CITY LINE.
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ITALIAN LINE.
AUSTRIAN LLOYDS.
Best available berths secured. Reductions to Railway Employes, Missionaries and families obtained.

PASSAGES for non-liners registered on application. Baggage received, shipped and stored at low rates. Passengers met on arrival at Railway Stations.

For particulars and sailings apply to
COUTTS & CO.
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R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
CONTINUED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S
ELITE ANGLO-AMERICAN
TROUBADOURS.
Pronounced by Press and Public to be the greatest and most Versatile Company of Star Artistes ever seen in Bombay.
ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BEATEN.
EVERY ITEM ENCORED.

The "Bombay Gazette" says :—"An entertainment of a description which it seldom falls to our lot to witness. The Company achieved an unqualified triumph."

The "Times of India" says :—"The best Company we have had in Bombay for a very long time......... Every body left the Theatre highly delighted, and the popular verdict, heard on all sides, was 'a most excellent show.'"

Prices : Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform
Half Price to Rs. 2 seats.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
Overture at 9-30. Carriages 11-30.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1903.

THE CHOICE OF A BANKER.

"ON the choice of a banker" is the title of a chapter in a new book, "Banks and their Customers," which Mr. Henry Warren has published through Mr. Effingham Wilson. There is an opinion which is very prevalent, he tells us, to the effect that, provided one's account be an overdrawn one, it does not matter where it is kept; and, of course, if it were possible to find a nice, philanthropic banker, who would allow one a big overdraft without even hinting at security, there would be much truth in the assertion. But in view of the existing relations between banker and client, the idea is both unfortunate and fallacious. Mr. Warren's remarks apply generally to this country as well as to Home banks, and we would prefer to take his advice to that of, say, a local Exchange Banker. But his advice is not addressed to the man, who merely wants an agent, and is not concerned in large financial transactions, and Mr. Warren holds that if a man have a large advance from a small provincial banking company, it may occur that just when he is anxious to discount more bills or to increase his overdraft, the bank will be unable to accommodate him, and it, therefore, follows that a large bank, whose resources are abundant, is as essential to the really great borrower as it is safer for the depositor. A person whose account is in credit, or who leaves money with a banker at interest, naturally attaches the greatest importance to the safety of his balance or principal; and, secondly, he endeavours to obtain as high a rate as possible; but he would not be so foolish as to sacrifice security for a high rate of interest, though where the banks are equally well managed he would select the one that offered him the higher rate or cheaper facilities. Conversely, the person whose account is overdrawn would, other things being equal, choose the bank that offered to work his account the cheapest.

Mr. Warren tells us that a person, who is looking for a safe banker, should see that the firm or company which he selects possesses at least from £12 to £18 in coin, bank notes, and cash with the Bank of England against each £100 it owes to the public. But he tries to persuade us that a really strong, well managed bank only advances to, and discounts bills of exchange for, its customers to such an extent as will enable it to hold from £45 to £50 in cash, money at call and investments to every £100 of its public indebtedness. Cash, he writes, is of course "its vital asset; and after cash come Consols and other British Government Securities in which, except at the very height of a panic, there is always a market. These are a bank's so-called liquid assets; and it may just be added that when a bank mixes its cash and money at call and notice together, and an accommodating auditor declares that such a medley exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs, the bank is probably so weak in cash as to deem it wise not to publish the figures." He who runs may read. "And as to those private bankers who do not issue a balance-sheet, they are, in the first place, guilty of the sin of omission; and in these days when faith is not the predominant note, there seems but little inducement to buy a pig in a poke when a large banker's balance-sheet may be had for the asking." Mr. Warren does not profess to any acquaintance with the banks of this country so we can learn little of him if we study his hints as to "How to deal with your Banker." "We might welcome some hints from him to the Banker as to how to deal with you." Mr. Warren has published previous editions of his work on the banker, but he claims that the new one is twice as useful in enabling its readers to obtain a fair idea of the modern banking system, and in reducing their rates and charges, "when, as is so often the case, they are excessive."

"Black and White" once described Mr. Warren as an authority on banking questions. We do not know whether bankers will endorse that description. He gives them some hard knocks here and there, and offers to show a person how to check his banker's interest and commission, which are "entered mysteriously" in his pass-book as "charges." In one of his chapters he provides the reader with the means of ascertaining that the bargain has been kept. Bankers, he says, by the manner in which they enter their charges in their customers' pass-books, are self-condemned; for the only reason of their adoption of such a policy must necessarily be that it permits them to hide their rates and so to deceive the client. If their rates will bear criticism, he demands, "then why do they conceal them?" adding: "obviously their own method convicts them; so it is unnecessary, in order to substantiate my statements to more than ask the customer to glance at his own pass-book, when he will be able to judge for himself." Many banks, when charging commission on the turn-over of an account, Mr. Warren's experience has discovered, include the balance which is brought forward from the previous quarter or half-year therewith, though they must know that this is a mere opening entry which has nothing to do with a client's turn-over, and that deliberately to charge him commission upon it is downright robbery"—or ignorance or carelessness on the part of a subordinate we would add so far as this country is concerned—for he has previously paid a rate upon the various items that result in the said balance. No one can defend the practice on the plea that it is customary or usual, for it is manifestly unfair, if not absolutely dishonest. But in the choice of a banker in this country, where everyone knows everybody we would take the personal equation into account and trust to the manager to see fair-play to his client as well as to his bank. We do not know of any who would descend to what Mr. Warren terms downright robbery, but their clerks are quite as liable to err as those in the bazaar, unless they are kept under the closest supervision.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL. THERE is so much to be said against certain of the amendments proposed to be made in the Official Secrets Act that there is danger of weakening the case by exaggeration. In this respect it is to be regretted that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale marred an otherwise admirable attack on the principle and details of the Bill by suggesting perils which the Bill does not threaten. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale in his speech at the Supreme Council declared that it is now proposed to enact that whoever without lawful authority or permission (proof whereof shall be upon him) goes to a Government office, commits an offence. It is not proposed to do anything of the kind, but upon that palpable exaggeration Mr. Gokhale proceeded to argue that petitioners, friendly visitors, and all others who might be under the necessity of visiting Government offices without first obtaining official permission would be at the mercy of the police. Legislative Bills are not always very carefully framed, but in this instance the critic has omitted to observe that the section which he fears will have such extraordinary effect contains a saving clause. As the Act is proposed to be amended the section reads:—"Where a person, without lawful authority or permission (the proof whereof shall be upon him) enters or is in any part of a place belonging to his Majesty . . . . in which part he is not entitled to be." The last few words remove the danger which has been conjured up, for clearly a person who enters a public office on business is entitled to be where business is transacted. The real criticism to be levelled at the Bill is that it applies provisions which are rightly applicable to naval and military matters, to all civil matters, without exception. It is undoubtedly the case that information leaks out of public offices when it should not be given forth, and that untrustworthy subordinates utilise confidential information for pecuniary profit. But there is a vast difference between prohibiting the publication of political secrets and establishing a general censorship of official news. As a fact the latter is likely to be less successful in India than it is in Russia or Germany. The application of the Bill to civil matters will need to be considerably modified in Select Committee if Government do not wish to perpetuate the feeling of intense dissatisfaction which the measure has created. The provision, too, that a person charged, under the Bill, should it become law, even though the charge be merely one of "attempt," shall not be liberated on bail, is opposed to all law and sense. There must be distinctions in these matters. A military spy or a person caught unlawfully in possession of military plans might well be kept in safe custody until his trial, but cases which merely amount to trespass or attempted trespass in forbidden corners of public offices cannot be dealt with in the same way. There is no doubt some need for the amendment of the existing Act regarding Official Secrets, but it has been made very clear to the Government of India that their method of setting about it elicits no admiration.

THE RAND MINES. WHILST labour difficulties have a great deal to do with the present uncertainty and depression existing in South Africa it does not follow that an adequate labour supply is the only thing that is needed to place the country and the mines upon the same footing that they occupied before the war. Just now complaints are heard from every quarter. Every industry and business has suffered, and a lack of confidence is displayed wherever speculation is concerned. Of course the predominating factor in the financial question is the output of the mines. Whereas before the war the rate of gold production was something like twenty millions sterling per annum, the output is now only about fourteen millions. This is directly traceable to lack of labour, and until the labour question is solved one cannot expect that the full number of stamps will be put into operation. But another very important factor in the present situation is the lack of money due to unwise speculation after the war. When Government opened up the task of settling the country huge profits were made. The dealer was induced by his successes to think that it was only necessary to launch out with his capital to gather in large and speedy returns; the builder was led to think that he needed but to build to secure heavy rentals, and speculation building and buying became for the time being a mad rush. Now we are witnessing the reaction. The builder finds himself with his tenements upon his hands; if they are tenanted his tenants cannot afford to pay; because they are suffering worse than he from the depression; he cannot obtain new tenants and for the time being his venture is proving a worthless speculation. On the other hand the dealer is overstocked. Buyers have bought up to their limit, and the tradesman's profit is locked up in his warehouse. To make matters worse for him Government is unloading its surplus stores. Every class of military stores, from hardware to groceries, is being poured into the market and the buying public either have not the wherewithal to buy, or they possess all they need for the time being. Such a state of affairs was almost inevitable in view of the course adopted after the war. Government based its financial measures on estimates of receipts which were much beyond the mark; and though the capital with its productive capacity is still represented in plant and in stock in the present crisis it goes for nothing. However one is led to believe by those upon the spot who are well able to make a proper estimate of the present situation that there is much more grumbling than is either necessary or justified. Though the output of the mines is much lower than it should be, the potentiality for production remains, and indeed the production is even now increasing. Labour saving plant has been and is being introduced, and this will enable the mine-owners to deal with a far greater amount of material with the same amount of labour than has hitherto been the case. When the mines resume their normal output the banks will relinquish their rigid grasp upon ready money and confidence will be restored. Prosperity is merely a question of time once affairs settle down in proper working order. The labour question hinders progress, but notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings which have been and are being given utterance to, there is every reason to believe that the sanguine prophecies held out in the first instance by those who did not foresee the present depression will eventually be realised in fact.

RANJITSINHJI AND THE INDIAN TEAM. THE announcement published to-day that K. S. Ranjitsinhji has resigned the captaincy of the Sussex County Team will hardly be regarded in the light of a surprise by those lovers of the game who are aware that during the last two years his relations with the professional members of the team have been somewhat strained. The great cricketer, however, may have been influenced by other reasons in taking the step he has taken and perhaps the fact that an Indian team will be touring in England next summer, and that he will be expected to assist it, may to some extent have contributed to his resignation. While captaining the Sussex team it would hardly be possible for him to play often, if at all, for the Indian team, but relieved of his duties as Captain, there should be no reason why he could not frequently assist the Indian combination. Ranjitsinhji has, whether on good authority we cannot say, not been credited with any very great keenness to indentify himself with the movement to send a team of native Indian cricketers to England, and although several times sounded as to his views by the committee which has in hand the arrangements, he will not commit himself to any expression of opinion. Whatever his intentions in connection with the Indian team may be, we take his resignation of the Sussex captaincy, as a hopeful sign, and should not be at all surprised if he were found assisting the team regularly. It would make the tour an unqualified success if "Ranji" could be got to accept the captaincy of the team and although our expectations in this respect may not be realised, we hope to see him assisting the side as often as possible.

THE silver casket which is to contain the Corporation's address to be presented to Lord Lamington, on his arrival in Bombay on Saturday next was yesterday afternoon placed on the Corporation's table for the inspection of the members. It is elaborately chased, being designed and worked by Messrs. Barton and Sons of Bangalore. It bears the coat-of-arms and crests of Lord Lamington on one side and the coat-of-arms and crests of the Corporation on the other.

Messrs. Wm. Cooper and C. Yeck have brought out opportunely a photo-engraving of Lord Lamington, the new Governor of Bombay. The picture is very well executed, and the effect is enhanced by the setting of the portrait in an admirable lithographed scrall design. Copies will be distributed free by Wm. Cooper's firm on the day Lord Lamington lands in Bombay.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 8 a.m. yesterday, to announce the arrival of the Chief of Bhor in Bombay.

MR. KISCH, on return from leave, took over charge from Mr. Stewart-Wilson on Staurday, of his officiating appointment of Director-General of the Indian Post Office.

H. M. S. Fox, Commander F. S. Pelham, which formed a part of the escort of Lord Curzon to the Persian Gulf, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karachi.

MR J. O. MILLER takes up his duties as Private Secretary to the Viceroy next week, when Lord Curzon reaches Calcutta, Mr. James Wilson, on return from leave, then officiating as Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE Viceroy's reference to the laying of the telegraph line to Seistan does not come at all unexpectedly, says the "Pioneer," It was obvious that when last year the Persian Government, doubtless at the suggestion of Russia, laid a wire from Mashad to Nashratabad, the latter place would have to be linked up with the Indian telegraph system. The public will unquestionably approve of this step, considering the political and commercial importance of Seistan.

IT is proposed to hold an International exhibition in Milan from April to November 1905, the time coinciding with the opening of the Simplon Tunnel. Among the exhibits will be machines for land, ocean and air transport and every species of novel artistic invention useful and decorative.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, who has just been revealed as winner of a prize offered by a weekly contemporary in an 'end rhymes' competition, is not the only legislator at St. Stephen's who has a habit of dropping into poetry. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is, of course, says a London paper, another who cultivates the versifier's art, while Mr. T. D. Sullivan's position as the latter-day Laureate of the Nationalist cause is well established.

THE following story, taken from a Liverpool paper, might very well be applied to one or two of the railway lines round London, writes a correspondent :—The passengers of a certain Hoylake train looked out of their respective compartment windows as the engine drew up in the middle of a field. "What's wrong now?" asked a traveller. "Cow on the line," was the guard's gruff reply. Again the train moved on, but in another ten minutes it came to another dead stop. "What's the matter this time?" "We've overtaken that cow again," said the guard.

ONE of the anomalies of the Locomotives on Highways Act is that it has admitted into the congested streets of Central London the most hopeless kind of vehicular obstruction. Huge traction engines, drawing monster waggons of machinery and building materials, are now allowed to stem the already sluggish stream of traffic, to the mortification of all wayfarers. There should be a limit of route precribed for these monstrosities, which have no right to the use of the main thoroughfares at all.

CHRONICLES OF THE LYCEUM.

SIR HENRY IRVING AND HIS PREDECESSORS.

IN making himself the chronicler of the Lyceum playhouse, and in particular of Sir Henry Irving's memorable association with that historic if ill-ventilated theatre, Mr. Austin Brereton must have taken his courage in both hands. He writes of a place and a personality endeared to playgoers by so many crowding memories that a failure to rise to the occasion would have called down captious criticism on his devoted head. No such failure has been made. Let it be said at once that Mr. Brereton's handsome volume is a worthy monument, 'aere perennius' to the subject. To Sir Henry Irving's management and Mr. Brereton's appreciation thereof we shall presently refer. What is, not more interesting, perhaps, but more curious, is that early history of the playhouse which the author's labour has now set forth in a complete series of pictures for the first time. To the present generation the Lyceum has always been Irving's theatre. Few have sought to inquire into its early origins, and many of these, lacking either the determination or the opportunities, or both, of Mr. Brereton, have soon found themselves brought up against a seemingly dead wall. Before the days of the Vestris management history has been mostly gaps, though the average person who took an interest in theatrical matters had a suspicion that the Lyceum was originally an Academy of arts and a suspicion that it had been put to strange and undignified uses in its time (a vicissitude of fortune which seems, alas! in some danger of repeating itself). "An exhaustive history" is what the author has here attempted, and he deserves congratulation upon the success which has rewarded his patient research.

The year 1772 was marked out by the Fates for peculiar distinction. It saw the birth of the Lyceum and of our esteemed contemporary the "Morning Post." With the year of birth the similarity ceases and we should be sorry to think that the journal in question would during its life on this or any other planet be obliged to suffer the changes and chances to which the Lyceum has been subject. First an academy of arts, it fell from this high estate to become in turn the home of Showman Flockton, an exchange, a scientific exhibition—Count Zambeccari's air balloon, to wit, a foretaste of the Crystal Palace and its various airship experiments—and, neither last nor least the scene of an amazing entertainment compounded of "Mr. Diller's grand exhibition of new-invented philosophical fireworks" and "Mr. Cartwright's musical glasses" (it had to wait some years for Shakespeare). The bill, as reproduced in Mr. Brereton's volume, reminds one of nothing so much as of that remarkable exhibition of equally philosophical fireworks which Messrs. Fudge and Pinchbold were privileged to witness during their "cruise upon wheels. Boxing and wild beast shows were also seen within its sacred portals. But brighter times were in store.

The history of the Lyceum as a regular theatre dates from the early part of the year 1809. On February 24 the third Drury Lane Theatre Royal was destroyed by fire. This left the large company stranded for want of a home. The Lyceum was immediately thought of and here the burnt out actors found a temporary shelter until their new theatre—the present Drury Lane—was ready in 1812. The opening bill is somewhat curious. It is headed, Drury Lane Company and then proceeds:

> By permission and under the sanction of the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlain.
> The Lyceum Theatre, Strand.
> This present Thursday, April 20, 1809.
> With the Consent and Approbation of
> The Proprietors of the Late Theatre Royal Drury Lane.
> Their Majesties Servants will perform the comedy of
> THE HEIR AT LAW.

IT was at the Lyceum in 1818 that Mathews the elder gave his initial At Home, an entertainment sufficiently remarkable even among the many curiosities of diversion of which the Lyceum has been the habitat. But it was a vastly different Lyceum in those days.

A side light on the poor manner in which theatres were lighted at this time is found in the following announcement of 1818 : "An improvement of still more importance, and one which we hope will become general in other places, has been adopted. The smoke issuing from the lamps in the lobbies is conveyed away by tin tubes constructed for the purpose. By this admirable contrivance, not only is the noxious vapour of the oil entirely removed, but a perpetual circulation of air is promoted similar to that in a room where a fire is kept. In fact, every auditor at the Lyceum now sits in physical comfort."

The Lyceum became from time to time the refuge of the companies from the patent houses during rebuildings and redecorations.

Kean made his last appearance here on Thursday, November 27, as Shylock. The Merchant of Venice was followed on this occasion by the Beggar's Opera in which Miss Goward made her first appearance as Lucy.

The prices for this memorable engagement were as follows : Boxes 7s., second price, 3s 6d. ; pit, 3s. 6d., second price, 2s. ; Gallery, 2s., second price, 1st. ; Upper Gallery, 1st. It was "respectfully announced that the Free List of Covent Garden Theatre does NOT extend to these performances, with the exception of the Gentlemen of the Public Press, whose Privileges will be continued as usual."

Happy, indeed, were the Gentlemen of the Public Press, as well as the public, to thus see Edmund Kean in four of his greatest characters—Richard, Shylock, Othello, and Sir Giles Overreach. For, according to Dr. Doran, "to those who saw him from the front, there was not a trace of weakening of any power in him. But, oh ye few who stood between the wings when a chair was placed for him, do you not remember the saddening spectacle of that wrecked genius—a man in his very prime, with not merely the attributes of age about him, but with some of the infirmities of it which are wont to try the heart of love itself?"

Of the many celebrities connected in some form or other with the house (and their name is legion), Samuel Beazley, the builder of the theatre as it was known from 1834-1903, must have been by no means the least original.

Born in 1786, he died in 1851. He wrote his own epitaph :

Here lies Samuel Beazly,
Who lived hard and died eas'ly.

Unfortunately, he was not prophetic, for he suffered considerably before his death. In fact, his usual spirits having forsaken him, in consequence of the pain which he was suffering, he penned a rather melancholy letter which the friend to whom he had written it likened unto "The last chapter of Jeremiah." "You are mistaken, my dear fellow,' he retorted, it is the last chapter of Samuel.

During the summer season of the first year (1837) of the management of Madame Vestris, who, with Mr. Charles Mathews, her husband, gave it eight brilliant years ending unfortunately in disastrous fashion, something quite out of the common took place.

With the summer season came a brief appearance of an individual who had the misfortune to be called William Shakespeare. Far from being abashed by such nomenclature, he traded upon it, and on June 25, 1838, he issued this manifesto : Being a lone stranger in this animated wilderness, London! I am under the necessity of introducing myself to your notice with the hope that your good nature will pardon a tyro's ambition, should it even o'er vault his discretion. I bear the name and am veritably a decendant of the family of William Shakespeare, of the Elizabethan era, the poet of all time!'—but What's in the name? What, indeed! The gentleman rejoicing in the honoured name made his first appearance on July 14 in a dramatic sketch, in four scenes, of which he was the author. William Shakespeare played himself, the other characters being Richard Burbage, the Earl of Leicester and Queen Elizabeth. But indisposition soon afflicted the bearer of the name of the great dramatist, and he retired into that oblivion from which he never again emerged.

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Russia's Reply to Japan.

THE REPORTED AGREEMENT.

THE TSAR'S CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Reuter wires from Tokio that according to a report from St. Petersburg, Count Lamsdorff was expected yesterday to submit to the Tsar Russia's reply to Japan which is expected at Tokio any moment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The rumours of an impending Russo-Japanese settlement are daily more persistent and more precise.

The Associated Press of New York publishes a circumstantial telegram from St. Petersburg, which says that as a result of the Tsar's action Russia's reply to Japan makes only minor modifications in Japan's proposals, and, if accepted, Russia will acknowledge Japan's right to a Protectorate over Korea while making reservations regarding Naval stations and fortifications, threatening sea communication between Port Arthur and Vladivostock.

The Russian concessions regarding freedom of trade in Korea will be guaranteed.

The question of the evacuation of Manchuria is left in abeyance.

TROUBLE IN THE LEVANT.

American Consul Attacked.

UNITED STATES AND THE PORTE.

The American Consul at Alexandretta was escorting an Armenian who was a naturalised American to a ship when the Police assaulted and overcame the Consul and his Kavasses and seized and imprisoned the Armenian.

The Consul lowered his flag and proceeded to Beyrout.

The United States' Minister at Constantinople has complained to the Porte regarding the outrage.

GREEK STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Terrible Shipping Disaster.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

A collision has taken place between the Greek steamers, Assos and Pyloros at Ithaca. The bows of the Pyloros containing the second class cabins were crushed in and flooded, and fifty passengers were killed and drowned.

BRITAIN AND ABYSSINIA.

Colonel Harrington's Appointment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Colonel Harrington has been gazetted Minister Plenipotentiary for Great Britain at the Abyssinian capital.

BRITISH CRUISER ON FIRE.

Damage to Hermes.

A fire took place on the cruiser Hermes to-day in Devonport Dockyard.

Admiral Henderson with a strong brigade succeeded in extinguishing it. The shell-rooms being in danger were flooded to prevent an explosion.

RANJITSINHJI AND SUSSEX.

Captaincy Resigned.

Ranjitsinghji has resigned the captaincy of the Sussex team but will probably play for that county next season.

MAHOMEDANS AND A BRAHMIN.

INTERESTING DEMONSTRATION AT BELLARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 9.

The Bellary Mahomedans yesterday arranged a unique celebration in honour of Mr. Venkat Rao's election by the northern group of municipalities to the Madras Legislative Council. They took him through the main bazar in grand procession, entertained him in the Civil Lines, and presented him with Persian and Urdu addresses.

Mr. Venkat Rao replied at great length in Hindustani. He said it was a strange sight that the whole Mahomedan population should honour a Brahmin, but he assured them he loved all religions alike having studied the Hindu Shastras, the Koran, and the Bible after he became a Theosophist.

Mr. Venkat Rao has made great efforts towards putting down plague in Bellary during the last two years.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

LORD ROBERTS' RETIREMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Lucknow, December 9.—The London Correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" wires:—It is stated on good authority that Lord Roberts has made up his mind to retire at the end of the current financial year. The reason is supposed to be that he is opposed to certain new military schemes now under consideration. The post of Commander-in-Chief will probably be abolished, at the same time another being created in its place, and the Duke of Connaught is spoken of as being the most probable selection to fill it.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

POONA, DECEMBER 9

Mr. Keyman, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, whose duty it was to lock and unlock the line at different points, was yesterday morning accidentally run over by the Poona up mail which reaches Lanowli at about eight o'clock. Mr. Keyman was crossing the line when he was caught by the train which crushed his one hand and leg. He was taken to the Lanowli Hospital. It is a curious coincidence that a woman was run over by the same train the day previous at Khandalla half an hour later.

FOUND DEAD.

Pavgi, a signaller in the G. I. P. Railway, stationed at Madha, mileage 241 from Bombay, went to sleep with his wife and two children on Sunday night, keeping coal burning and the doors fastened securely. A porter knocked at his door the next morning, and as he received no reply the door was broken open when the signaller and his two children were found dead and his wife unconscious.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

DEATH OF MR. V. B. GOKHALE.

Mr. Vishnoo Balwant Gokhale, M. A., Principal of the Poona Native Institution, died yesterday morning at eleven o'clock at Chatersing's camp from pneumonic plague. Mr Gokhale was removed to Chartersingh's camp owing to plague while the school was closed on the same account. Mr Gokhale came from poor but respectable parents and had several brothers who have all taken degrees. He joined the school ten years ago and managed it creditably till the time of his death. He lost his mother and some other relations recently also from plague.

THE PUNJAB MANŒUVRES.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 9.

Rawalpindi being out of bounds must be regarded as no factor in the situation, the Southern Army getting no assistance from its garrison and the Northern Army must not capture it. Therefore the two armies must reckon with each other. The probabilities are the Northern Army marches through a shorter but waterless route towards the enemy.

General Sir Bindon Blood has issued instructions upon some important objects and lessons of the manœuvres. Besides restriction in the transport and baggage, the soldier must learn to take care of himself and keep in health on short baggage and rough food small messes, and therefore forced marching with "bucketing" cavalry and transport and rushing for positions at the commencement of the manœuvres must be undertaken with caution. Enterprising schemes will be encouraged but tomfoolery by mounted scouts will be watched.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, the undermentioned R. A. M. C. Officers will, on arrival from England proceed to the stations stated against their names:—Lieut-Col. Hesleth and Major Heyman to Allahabad; Major Pilson to Meerut; Captains Houghton and Brown to Lucknow; and Lieut Smith to Jubbulpore.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, the following R. A. M. C. Officers, on arrival from England are directed to proceed to stations stated against their names: Col T. P. Woodhouse—Rawal Pindi, Major J. Fallon—Umballa, J. J. Russell—Mian Mir, Lieut. R. L. V. Foster—Jullundur, Lieut. S. M. W. Meadows—Mian Mir; and Captain H. E. M. Douglas from Somaliland to Rawal Pindi.

Massed Band practice of the Infantry Bands in Garrison will be carried out on the Oval every Saturday morning at 7 a.m. until further orders under the Bandmaster [of the] 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st instant, the Secretary submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 9th December 1902, and plan showing proposals for extending Princess's Dock enclosure on the North. He also submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 8th September last and plan showing proposals for re-erecting the Dhall Market godowns on the site formerly occupied by Ralli Bros. godown and supplying them with sidings for use for the reception of rail-borne cargo for export. These papers were considered at a meeting of the Docks Committee on the 26th November and referring to the Trustees' inspection of the premises and work in progress which took place in the morning of that day and to the demands for increased covered storage in the Docks for rail-borne export cargo it was resolved to ask the Engineer to submit plan and estimate for extending and widening the shed now in course of re-erection with a view to make the fullest provision the site will allow for covered storage for rail-borne cargo. Also that a third gate should be provided at the Eastern end adjoining the two sanctioned gates for increased facility in working the traffic at times when the gate at the graving dock end may be obstructed.

The Engineer, now forwarded a detailed estimate amounting to Rs. 26,007, for the proposed extension to the Dhall Market godowns now being re-erected at Malet Bunder, also another estimate amounting to Rs. 825 for an extra gate-way in the Dock compound wall at the Eastern end of the enclosure, and reporting that the total expenditure on the Dhall Market godowns will now stand as follows:—Pulling down the two blocks (already sanctioned) Rs. 1,388; Re-erecting the two blocks (already sanctioned) Rs. 12,086; proposed extension Rs. 25,607; total Rs. 39,081, while the total storage area including the proposed extension will be 20,776½ square feet, which will allow of about 50,000 bags of grain being stored.

In a further memorandum the Engineer, reported with reference to an enquiry by the Chairman that the godowns as now being built will be completed about the 10th January that if the extension be sanctioned the work will be completed about 10th February and that if the proposed extension be carried out the shed cannot be used until the whole is completed as a new pattern of a cast iron cap will have to be made for the columns.

The Board sanctioned the extension of the shed estimated to cost Rs. 26,007 and the additional gate (Rs. 825). The expenditure it was directed should be met from savings on sanctioned loans and should be reported to Government and included in the Supplementary Budget.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 27th Nov. 1903.	Total from 1st April to 27th Nov. 1903.	For week ending 27th Nov. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 27th Nov. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	745	19	654
Do. " out of "	20	743	16	617
Do. transported	16	675	11	473
Do. attended to	--	61	1	38
Do. warped	--	12	2	35

THE AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

AN EXPONENT IN BOMBAY.

THE advocates of a "White Australia" have in Mr. Charles Francis Sievwright, the Commissioner of the British and Indian Empire League, who is now touring through India, a deadly opponent. Mr Sievwright is now staying in Bombay with a view to the exposition of his arguments in this city, and he intends by means of lectures and the influence of his personality to arouse an interest in the opposition which is being offered to the Immigration Act of the Australian Commonwealth which imposes such serious disabilities upon Indians and other coloured subjects of the British Empire. To a representative of this paper, who called upon him yesterday, he explained his views. He flouts the idea of a "Pure White Australia." Of the forty-three chief possessions of the British crown he points out that the population of 38 possess coloured populations, and in the present situation of the Australian Commonwealth, depending as it does so largely for its future prosperity upon the development of its population, he will not for a moment admit that it is possible that the population of Australia can be purely white. The question is particularly important at the present moment, because the representatives of the various States in the Federal Parliament of Australia are about to be elected; and the question of the final settlement of the Immigration Question will largely depend upon the views of the representatives who succeed at the polls. In Australia, Mr. Sievwright explains, there are numerous organizations now striving for political power, and amongst these the Labour Party has become the most powerful political body. He attributes to this Party the chaotic condition of legislative affairs which now obtains in Australia and the lack of confidence which exists in the financial world. But his main object is the development of trade and commerce, and in this direction some of his revelations are exceedingly interesting. Owing to the jealousy of the Labour Unions, it now appears almost impossible for a British Indian subject to enter the country at all. In the first place the immigrant has to deposit a sum of £100 before he can leave the steamship. Then he has to pass a test which includes the translation or composition of fifty words in any European language which the Customs authorities may select. This statement Mr. Sievwright vouches for, and he also avers that the test is purely arbitrary, and that it is associated with a degree of malice on the part of the authorities which makes it exceedingly difficult for the coloured immigrant to obtain a fair chance even so far as the test itself goes. Further restrictions pursue the unlucky coloured candidate for admission into Australia, and it is not unlikely that for the breach of one or other of them he will at the end of six months find himself incarcerated in jail and mulcted in a fine. This is the principal disability which Mr. Sievwright is fighting against on behalf of the British and Indian Empire League. He cites the instance of the Sultan of Johore, who was actually refused permission to land until after protracted negotiations with the Prime Minister he obtained the required licence. The possible result of this arbitrary and short-sighted policy was exemplified shortly afterwards, for before the potentate left India he had purchased £10,000 worth of racing stock.

The British and Indian Empire League supports Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Preferential Tariffs in its entirety, and some of its views in this direction are worth quoting. They state that in order to consolidate and advance the interests of the British Empire and the welfare of its several parts, and to promote freer trade and intercourse throughout the Empire, all the dominions of the British Crown should be placed upon equal reciprocal bases of trade and intercourse in relation to the commodities which they can produce advantageously on account of soil, climate, or other natural aptitude; and that differential treatment should be exercised to all foreign nations who desire to make use of the advantage of British markets. They add the argument that all British subjects throughout the Empire should have equal rights to own and occupy land for cultivation under the laws of any State or dominion in which they might be domiciled, and that such domicile should not be refused or prejudiced by reason of race, colour, or faith, and that special encouragement should be given to the agriculturists of India and other thickly populated States in the British Dominions to settle in other tropical and sub-tropical States where the land is unoccupied or non-productive, and where tropical agriculture might be expected to prosper under such settlement. Of course the latter clause is a corollary of the two former.

Another direction in which the League is working is in reference to the Lascar question. All the steam-boats entering Australian ports are being boarded, and at meetings of the officers and petty officers resolutions are being passed and petitions signed furthering the ends of the League. Mr. Sievwright is convinced that much can be done if British Indians will co-operate with him to further the trade and commerce of this country with Australia and other parts of the Empire. Australia per ratio of population is the biggest tea drinking country in the world; it takes a large quantity of jute materials and other raw produce for industrial purposes from India, and this trade might be largely developed were some of the trading disabilities removed. Up to the present Mr. Sievwright has met with much support in India, though his campaign has been interrupted by a severe illness which extended over five weeks, and prevented him from visiting the Central Provinces. He believes sincerely that the race problem can be solved. In Singapore, he states, that it has already been subjugated to the interest of trade, and he hopes that Bombay will be the crowning point in his tour, and that his success in this city will be such as to enable him to go back to Australia with more than ample evidence to silence the opponents of the cause which he has embraced.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Cricket Team for England held at the Parsee Gymkhana on Tuesday night, and presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, it was reported that there were misleading and unfair reports in circulation, alleging that the Committee are determined to send a team to England next spring, regardless of its being strong and representative. It was furthermore reported that several of the vernacular papers had persistently circulated these reports, though no action whatever on the part of the Committee has ever given them the slightest justification for doing so. The Committee felt very strongly that such statements were calculated to deal serious harm to the scheme and would especially cripple the finances. They, therefore, adopted the following resolution unanimously:—"That it be made known by this Committee that there is no intention of sending a native cricket team to England in 1904 if such combination be not strong and fairly representative, and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the newspapers with a view of giving every publicity to the statement." Besides the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, there were also present at the meeting Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. D. J. Tata, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, Mr. J. S. Milne, Mr. A. S. Galtrey, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. Framjee Patel, Dr. Pavri, Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. S. G. Velinker, and the Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. R. S. McG. Shepherd and J. M. Divecha.

A MEMBER of the firm of Boord and Sons, the well-known distillers, stated recently in the course of a law case that their famous trade mark "Old Tom" originated in a legendary drowning of a cat in a vat of their gin. Messrs. Kinahan and Sons, the Dublin distillers, have an origin equally curious for the trade mark "L. L.," which arose from the special partiality of a former Lord-Lieutenant—namely, the Duke of Portland—for this particular brand of spirit, which was accordingly named the "L. L." or Lord-Lieutenant's whisky.

THE PROPOSED NEW CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the admirable letter of "Property-owner" I gather that it is absolutely necessary that some sort of new club should be started for the many people of many classes who are eagerly watching this correspondence, hoping that some brilliant suggestion affecting their social life will appear, and I am sure that the generosity of perhaps the most important public body in Bombay should be no longer unknown. Your correspondent will be pleased to hear that the Bombay Port Trust have been for the last five months endeavouring to offer the building known as the Seamen's Institute to the public as a club without distinction of creed, caste, or colour, although it was primarily intended as a Seamen's Institute.

From the agitation necessary for such a reversal of original intentions, I should call the forthcoming boon (?) to the public the "Bombay Promiscuous."

The continued generosity of the Bombay public to the cause of the sea-faring folk who come to this port has enabled us to furnish all things useful for a well-ordered club, and when the object of the august body mentioned has been achieved, I am sure again the generous public will come forward and build a new Seamen's Institute and stock it as before. However, if they do not, it is only fair to warn them of the threatened spoliation of the sailor before it is too late. I only write to allay the fears of any who may doubt the will of the Government to help on the starting of a club for direct descendants of William the Conqueror, whereas now the opportunity is about to be offered (?) of mixing in clubland with the proud descendants of Alphonso Henriquez as also those of Mahomed Gazni or Jehan Guire or even Akbar himself.

The only qualification for membership is evidence of employment or to be spoken well of by a member of the Port Trust, the subscription "payable strictly in advance" is annas four monthly.

If this important Trust is only approached with sufficient humility this excellent club may at once be started to the satisfaction of those who seek such a boon, and when the Seamen's Institute has thus lost its usefulness for seamen as a place of recreation for them, and them only, it is to be hoped that the next promoters of the next Seamen's Institute—for he shall want another—will take care that the rules and constitution are so framed as to make an eventuality as that prophecied of the magnanimity of the B. P. T. to be an impossibility in the future. For very obvious reasons I have pleasure in signing my name as—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR H. MANNING,
Bombay Harbour Chaplain.

THE WEAVING OF RAMIE FIBRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anything that tends to increase the agricultural resources of India should be cordially supported by every patriotic Indian. Agriculture is the great industry of the vast continent of India, famine is its bane.

Now the great weaving industries of India are cotton weaving and silk weaving. Of the raw materials used, both are to a great measure home-grown. Between these two, however, there is another substance, a raw material, lustrous as silk, stronger than linen, washable as cotton, and that is Ramie. For a long time Ramie fibre was considered to be incapable of manipulation. When at last the difficulties of decorticating and degumming had been overcome, the technical difficulties of weaving the fibre were found to be so great that ten years ago the mills which had started Ramie weaving in England gave it up in despair, and many hundreds of thousands of pounds (sterling) are said to have been irretrievably lost. During my travels in the United Kingdom with the specific object of widening my knowlege of "Men and Matters," I made inquiries for Ramie manufacturers, and elicited the fact that only one English manufacturer persisted steadily in spite of difficulties and discouragements in weaving Ramie fibre, and has been engaged continuously in doing so for the last fifteen years. Making at first simple hard-wear materials which were exported to India and the tropics, and gained the reputation of being proof against even the tender (?) care of the Oriental "dhobie," experiments were subsequently instituted by this manufacturer with the object of weaving bright dress materials, damasks, tapestries, etc. All difficulties, I am reliably informed, were finally vanquished, and to the Bunbeg Mills, 17, Southampton Row, London, belongs the credit of being the first to overcome the difficulties of Ramie weaving, and to produce materials manufactured of pure Ramie which are as brilliant as silk and of a far greater durability.

As I write, there are lying beside me a great variety of the Bunbeg Mills' fabrics. Here are silky, gauzy, materials of delicate tender hues from which the graceful Saree can be made; there damasks for sherwanees as splendid in iridescent colours as a peacock's breast, as tender in tints as an opal; here again are heavy tapestry, curtains, and rugs, and there white materials for the riding breaches of the polo player, of everlasting wear. It is impossible to exhaust the endless variety of the Ramie woven materials of the Bunbeg Mills, and all are, in comparison to other textiles, moderate in price. They are washable, and having tested them, I must state they are of amazing durability.

At present the supply of fibre falls far below demand in Europe, for thread makers have discovered that a far more durable yarn can be made of Ramie than of flax, but several of these thread spinning mills, from enquiries made, have had to give up spinning Ramie owing to the impossibility of getting a sufficiency of raw material. The sail cloth weavers have had the same experience.

I make bold to assert without the shadow of a doubt that Ramie can be grown with the greatest ease in India. The conditions of soil, climate, and labour are all favourable, and in view of the fact that table linen, damasks, boot and saddle thread, underwear, cords, and belting can be better made of Ramie than of flax, and now that the Bunbeg Mills have demonstrated that the most exquisite dress and decorative fabrics can be woven of the fibre, it seems to me that India has here in the cultivation of Ramie an agricultural industry of great potential possibilities, if only capitalists and agriculturists would make an earnest and sustained effort to inaugurate an undertaking, so pregnant with benefits to India. Co-operation, cohesion, and combination are essential to achieve this end, not forgetting the centralization of the fact that Indian grown Ramie should oust rivals from the European market, and that Indian grown Ramie by commercial perseverance, push, go, should be brought to the fore in the textile world.

In my next letter I will, Sir, if you will allow me, give information gathered from experts as to the cultivation of the fibre, and in the meantime let all those who are or may be interested in this new industry communicate with the Bunbeg Mills which have achieved so signal a success in weaving this once thought impracticable fibre into such exquisite fabrics.

Having, I trust, interested your readers in the possible uses of Ramie in the weaving of beautiful and useful dress and decorative fabrics, as has been done so successfully by the Bunbeg Mills of London, I will ask you, Sir, to find me space in your columns to give some information as to the planting and growing of the fibre. To see Ramie introduced into India as an agricultural staple of value is the object of my interest in the present movement to place Ramie products on the markets of the world.

China grass, Rhea or Ramie, has been grown for centuries in China with success, and has been decorticated and degummed by simple manual processes, and woven by the patient Chinaman into fabrics of vegetable silk, which takes a middle rank between real silk and cotton.

The Ramie plant itself is a species of nettle of the order urticace, and one or more of the species of Bohmeria. The Bohmeria, Puya or Pooah plant, which grows wild in the north of India, also yields a Rhea fibre.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the secretary.

THE LATE MR. S. S. KHOTE.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting the Chairman said it was his melancholy duty to bring formally to the notice of the Committee the loss by death of one of its most useful, energetic, and hard-working members, the late Mr. S. D. Khote. They all knew that he became a member of the Standing Committee some years ago, and had been a member of the Corporation for eleven years, during which time he had taken an intelligent interest in all the subjects which came up for consideration before the Committee and the Corporation. It was a pity that his career which had been marked by great devotion to civic duties was cut short. He (the speaker) was sure that all the members would agree with him that they should place on record the sense of the great loss they had sustained by Mr. Khote's death. He was always busy, and he had devoted a great deal of his time to the consideration of the various subjects that came up for consideration. He (Dr. Viegas) was echoing the feelings of the committee when he said that they all deplored his loss.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the Standing Committee learn with deep regret of the untimely death on Friday the 3rd December of Mr. S. D. Khote, who had been a member of the Standing Committee from the year 1900 and of the Corporation from 1892, and who had throughout his brief public career evinced a keen and intelligent interest in all civic matters; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Standing Committee's sincere condolence in their sad bereavement; and that as a mark of respect to his memory the committee do adjourn after transacting only urgent business." He said in moving the above proposition he felt it imperative to make a few remarks. Mr. Khote left St. Xavier's College to enter upon his city life with respectable scholarship, considerable fluency of speech, a genial disposition, indefatigable energy and a large amount of common sense and as they saw in his work in the Corporation a marked determination to be of use in every possible way. These qualities were signally prominent in all his work. He worked in the Corporation, in the Standing Committee, and in Joint Schools Committee with such faithfulness as was very seldom displayed, certainly with more than he (the speaker) had found in five-sixths of the members of these Commitees. It was in the last of these that he (Mr. Macdonald) proved Mr. Khote's thorough knowledge of the details of all the schools, buildings, teachers, and pupils. During some investigations going on lately, Mr. Macdonald found him astonishingly well-informed and with a broad grasp of the city's requirements in educational matters, specially relating to primary education. As a citizen outside, he (Mr. Macdonald) found him a generous and catholic, friend to laudable object and to numerous associations which were quite unknown but to his intimate friends. The loss of one so young and so useful to the city, it would take a considerable time to recover from.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla seconded the resolution. He joined in deploring the sad loss the city had suffered by the death of Mr. Khote, who had been one of its most enthusiastic workers. He had devoted a great deal of his time to civic affairs and had been most arduous in attending meetings, both of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, at which he had brought to bear great energy and common sense. He was also one of those steady hardworkers, who the city could hardly afford to lose. He had given promise of rising to be one of the leading members of the Corporation.

Dr. Katrak also joined in deploring the loss caused by the untimely death of Mr. Khote. He said it was really sad to see such a brilliant career being cut short. They all knew of his power of organisation and the example he had set in carrying out his duties.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna said he entirely endorsed the sentiments expressed by the Chairman and the other speakers. Mr. Khote was a man, who would have risen to be a leader of the Corporation in a very short time had not the cruel hand of death snatched him away in the prime of life. The deceased was his personal friend and he (the speaker) felt his death to be a personal loss. He considered that in his death the whole city had lost a most valuable citizen, while the Hindu community of which he was one of the leaders an ornament.

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE CREATION.

A HIGHLY artistic rendering of the oratorio "The Creation" was given at the Town Hall last evening by the Bombay Philharmonic Society. The entertainment was attended by his Excellency Sir James Monteath and the Government House Staff, and one of the largest audiences that has yet assembled on the occasion of the Society's concerts filled the body of the hall. As usual the performance was under the able conductorship of Mr. Elgar Faulkner. The solos were entrusted to Miss Clara Procter, Mrs Bellam, and Messrs C. E. Copplestone, G. E. Thomas, and Neville Medley. The chorus was one of the best the society have yet presented. In the triumphant burst of praise "Achieved is the glorious work," the performers accomplished their most artistic effort and in "Sing the Lord, ye voices all," the finale, very little improvement could be wished for. In "The Heavens are telling" the singing seemed a little thin, but possibly this was due to the fact that the number is so familiar. The soloists without exception achieved great things. Miss Clara Procter has never sung with more refined skill than in the descriptive and harmonious aria "On mighty pens uplifted soars" and in all her numbers she was in perfect voice and carried through an onerous effort with fullest success. Messrs. Copplestone and Thomas divided the tenor solos Mr. Thomas' singing is the more robust, and he filled the hall with a sonorous rendering of "And the heavenly host proclaimed." For this number he was cordially applauded. Mr Copplestone were also exceedingly artistic in his performance of the aria "In native worth." This number is a long one, and requires a sustainer and conscientious effort for its proper interpretation. Mr. Copplestone was, however, highly successful and his effective singing was greatly appreciated. Probably the best number sung by Mr. Medley was the recit and aria. "And God Said," and "Now Heaven in fullest glory shone." His resonant singing was well adapted to the sonorous music of these items. The orchestral music with Miss Grogan at the piano and Mr. G. R. Johnston at the organ has never been excelled by the society, and they are to be congratulated upon one of their greatest successes both from the point of view of music and the attendance. The arrangements were in the capable hands of Mr. E. Trevor Robinson, the Hon. Secretary, and the committee.

A RAMSEY correspondent of the "Pall Mall" writes:—Ramsey went frantic over the triumphant return of Hall Caine. After a torchlight procession Mr. Caine had a magnificent welcome from thousands at the palace, and in a speech said his victory was one for constitutional principles. He had stayed away from the contest because of his strong feelings against canvassing, which was unrighteous and humiliting. His victory was one for Home Rule. The General Election centred round the question of constitutional reform, and Ramsey stood in the forefront of the constituencies calling for the great salutary change. His victory was also one for enterprise and for temperance.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

TWO ART EXHIBITIONS.

A PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

A MAN AND HIMSELF.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

A MISCELLANEOUS collection of water-colour drawings by modern artists is arranged in the Hogarth Room of the Leicester Gallery. Among the 121 examples are some to suit almost every taste. We find, for instance, a little arrangement in grey, red, and black by Whistler, "Master Menpes"; brightly coloured Swiss views by Mr. MacWhirter; studies of a wasp's nest and of a dove cage by Mr. Edwin Alexander, subdued in colour, searching in details of design; a solemn, beautiful "Aigues mortes, Provence," by Mr. J. Fulleylove; a particularly careful view of Venice roofs by Sir Philip Burne-Jones; a quiet pastoral, "The Evening Moon," by Mr. J. Aumonier; flower-set country cottages by Mrs Allingham; decoratively treated landscapes by Mr. Alfred East; "The Fox and the Geese" of Mr. Briton Riviere, which dates from the sixties; and two recently executed water-colours by Mr. D. Y. Cameron, the better of which is "The Cloisters, Montevillers," the brown shadow haunting whose timbered roof has quality. In the outer gallery the Mortimer Menpes collection of Whistler etchings remains on view. Many of the greatest rarities, notably the drypoint portrait of the artist's mother, have been sold, it is said, at very considerable sums, Transatlantic collectors being among the prominent buyers. The water-colour and pencil drawings of Mr. S. Garstin Harvey from an exhibition distinctly above the average of one-man shows. A student of the Slade School, his work there attracted the attention of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, whose pupil by invitations he became. Soon, thereafter, Burne-Jones died, and for the last two or three years the young artist has been in Italy. Too frequently as Rome, Florence, Siena, Venice have been painted, he has managed to see for himself, not so much their splendours as their quiet, unsensational beauties. In "Isola San Bartolomio, Rome," the fine span of the bridge, the farther houses, form part of a good design; the Piazza del Campo, Siena, flanked by grim, plain-fronted houses, retains its dignity; the "Arno at Night and "The Piazzetta, Venice, are far from being trivial or merely pretty essays; and the interior of the Duomo, Siena—a by no means easy theme with its uniformly striped pillars of marble—is well thought out as an arrangement of forms, pleasant, too, in tone. Mr. Harvey's colour schemes are invariably subdued; the relationship he established are generally just, sometimes individual, and particularly happy. His portrait heads in pencil carefully executed show the influence of Burne-Jones.

On Wednesday afternoon, at the Steinway hall, under the direction of E. L. Robinson, Mr. Mark Hambourgh gave a pianoforte recital. He was curiously unequal, during his afternoon's work. His playing of Schumann's "Fantasie" in C major (Op. 17) was distinctly heavy and rather dull; he did not approach Schumann in that light and yet serious spirit which apparently inspires only a very few experts who essay the interpretation of this master. There is a peculiar sort of intimate charm about Schumann's work which not many musicians are able fully to appreciate, partly because their mind is cast upon more robust musical things, and partly because Schuman kept his secret very closely. "Secretum est mihi,' said St. Augustine; and so in fact, though not in word, remains the tradition of Schumann's music. Mr. Borwick, for example, has attained quite to the heart of Schumann's secret; but Mr. Hambourgh we fear in spite of brave attack came away without full honours. In a series of Chopin selections Mr. Hambourg was at times very good indeed, and at other times inclined to be too spasmodic in the expression of his emotions. In the Nocturne in G major, for example, he was positively dull; the butterfly phrases of the beginning did not strike him apparently as being anything but ordinary academic music; he missed the lightness, the brightness, and that peculiar neurotic element which all go to make up the musical personality which we now sum of under the name of Chopin. In the famous Sonata in B flat minor, however, he was quite at his best. Here he ceased to be spasmodic, and he relinquished all attempts to make capital out of unimportant and particular points. He played the famous Funeral March extremely well, with great delicacy and yet with singular precision; the final movement also was interpreted by him with much energy and significance. If one takes this recital as a whole, one is bound to say that Mr. Hambourg still appeals to one, as he has always done, as a pianist of considerable technical achievement; where he rather piques us is in his singular variability of mood. At times the careful listener is inclined to think him altogether heavy and meaningless; at other times he seems to wake up to the musical situation, and to charm the ear by singular musical delicacy, both by reason of artistic intention and also of fine technique. He had a very good audience, and deservedly received considerable applause.

A production a week is a high dramatic birth-rate even for Kennington Theatre. Last week gave us a very fair problem play; next week brings us, so we are told, an overpowering work that "may be confidently recommended to a mother seeking an agreeable evening's entertainment to which she may take her daughter." That is hardly the description one would apply to Monday night's production. It is a parable of the fatuity of men, and may therefore be considered as not altogether outside the feminine horizon, but the authors, Mr. Murray Carson and Norah Keith, have made their hero a most unattractive being. He is a psychological Frankenstein, and the play is a neurotic study with a sensational finish. A Man and Himself is the new setting of an old warning, a warning against morbid introspection. John Norton is the hope of the Commons, but the brilliance with the other characters credit him has to be taken for granted. We strained our hearing in vain to catch any justification for his fame; just as we tried hard to get an inkling of the great policy which he is to spring upon the country. Neck-and-neck with his political ambitions goes his love for his daughter, Phyllis, an impulsive and beautiful girl, who has brightened his years as a widower until he cannot bear the thought of parting with her. His pet name for her is Jack, in recollection of the name she would have had if his hopes of a son had been realised; and he often dwells on the facial likeness she bears to the portrait of himself twenty years before the play begins. Out of that portrait and the hallucination of his old self as a perpetual monitor grows what the authors meant to be tragedy. The fond father, like an imprudent broker, holds on too long, but he cannot keep Phyllis up his sleeve for ever. She is presented at Court, and bestows her hand on one Lord Castlebar; but as her father is overwrought by the preparation of the great schemes he is to promulgate in the House, the fancy takes her to humour him, and dress up as her fabulous brother in the Levee dress her father wore in younger and leaner days. The two generations parley hard and fast till two or three in the morning. But the great triumph in Parliament never arrives, for in a frenzy he strangles his unhappy daughter. His intention, of course, was merely to free himself from the thraldom of his former self, but to his horror he finds his mad act has left him childless. It is the story of Sir Giles Overreach, with the brilliant ineffectiveness of a certain liberal leader thrown in, and a very strong suggestion of a fiscal policy lying in manuscript in the library. Ineffectiveness is, in fact, the keynote of the play. Mr. Murray Carson could hardly d[illegible] a better exponent of his own conception than himself and yet the character of Norton in his hand l[illegible] the observer untouched and unconvinced. When he enters to preside at his own table, it is on the drink of a Foreign Office Levee, and we are afraid that in Levee dress he ran a risk with Kensingtonians of being mistaken for his own butler. His pet name for Phyllis is explained, but her term of endearment for him, Sir, my dear does not endear itself on repetition. At the close, when the two main passion come to the grapple, he might have been a nobler figure if he let his political ambitions, go, and dedicated this renunciation to the love he bears his daughter. But he goes mad for nothing, and the involuntary murder, sudden as it is, seems gratuitous—like the surprise that Sam sprung on Mr. Pickwick at the end of the famous muffin-story, Miss Esme Beringer is girlish and charming as Phyllis, but her manipulation of the discarded toys of her childhood, to bring her father to his senses, is too much like Mme. Bernhardt's scene with the toy soldiers in L'Aiglon, stripped of its poetry and force. Mr Ben Webster, as her suitor, and Mrs. Maesmore Morris, as her chaperone, the Duchess of Stairs, were excellent. But a single scene for four acts, and that an interior make the atmosphere oppressive, and the light relief in the play disappears too early.

The discovery in the Scottish village of Monikie of a picture, The Betrothal, attributed to Jacob Gerritsz Cuyp, is of some interest. About twenty-five years ago it was bought for a few shillings. Jacob, father of the more celebrated Albert Cuyp, works by whom were a feature of the last winter exhibition at Burlington House, was born at Dordrecht in December, 1594, and died in the same typically Dutch town in 1651 or 1652. In all probability he was a pupil of his father, Gerrit Gerritszen, painter on glass, and Houbraken affirms that he studied also under Abraham Bloemaert, of Utrecht. Like several other artists of Dort, he was displeased with painters having to join a guild with those of other callings, and in 1642 he founded the Confrerie de St. Luc. Beginning as a painter of Bible subjects, he is best known as a portraitist. In the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, are two works by him—one a portrait of an old lady, painted in 1651; the other a Scene Champêtre, with a horse, a group of figures, a lamp, and a dog artificially introduced into a landscape (a reproduction of this appears in Die Meisterwerke des Rijks Museum, recently published by Messrs. Hanfstaengl). At Rotterdam are portraits of a soldier and his wife and of three children in a landscape, the last signed, and dated 163[illegible]; and examples are to be found at Berlin, Munich, St. Petersburg. On the other hand, the name of Jacob Gerritsz Cuyp does not appear in the catalogue of our National Gallery or in that of Hertford House, students of the history of painting than those pre-occupied with beauty chiefly having reason to regret it.

This week's production by the German Theatre has a special interest for English play-goers, for the piece is one of which a translation was produced a couple of years ago at the Duke of Yorks Theatre under the title of The Twin Sister. One thing is very clear from the performance of the play by German actors, and that is that the whole intention of Fulda's comedy—he calls it a lustspiel—was lost by the serious treatment which was given to it by the English adaptor and the English actors. The passion of Orlando for his wife's twin ween he thinks her to be his wife sister, after his indifference to her when he knew her to be his wife, is only possible and is only artistically pleasing when it is illustrated in a vein of quite deliberately unreal and satiric comedy. This illustration it obtains from the German actors. The fierce outburst of Mr. H. B. Irving and the mingled repulsion and love of Miss Lily Brayton were almost in the tone of tragedy. Another thing that is clear from this production is that neither in stage decoration nor in acting is the German tradition of costume drama equal to our own It is, of course, only fair to make allowances for the conditions which attend a performance by a repertory theatre. But even after making the fullest allowances, the whole attempt at an assumption of an air of romance rather painfully recalled the opera—and the opera, as we know it, is neither pictorially nor dramatically romantic. In modern plays, especially in domestic and homely plays, the little company at the Royalty can give the combination at almost any English theatre several points and a beating. But in the romanantic drama they have still something to learn.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. DUMBEA.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Dumbea which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday at 3 p. m. from Marseilles. She will enter the Victoria Dock, No. 10 Shed, direct.

Archer Major and Mrs C
Anderson Mr
Biscoe Mr C S
Beatly Capt G A
Beynon Deaconess
Bacod Mr Pierre
Bacod Mr Jacques
Bouilier Mr G
Gros Mr
de Kusblock Mr and Mrs
Despeiesis Mr and Mrs
Foss Mrs
Goldley Mrs, nurse and inft
Holroyd Col
Holst Miss N D
Holst Miss Eleanor
Hill Mrs W
Hands Mr H
Hormusjee Mr R J
Heaton Miss
Jeaffreson Mr C B
Kingcome Mr V K
Kadar Mr
McSwiney Lt
Mody Dr S M
Matthe Miss
Mulhampt Mr
Masseran Mr
Preston Rev W B
Romeroy Capt
Ruton Miss H
Potts Revd M
Robinson Col
Reconly Mr R
Sartorino Capt Mrs and child
Soady Major and Mrs
Shepherd Miss Annie
Storr Capt C L
Shurmaux Mr
Thieme Mrs
Thomas Mr and Mrs
Tatie Mrs
Tillier Mrs
Tata Mr, Mrs and child
Valetta Mr C J
Weod Mr C J
Wilder Mrs
Wilder Miss
Webster Mrs and inft

HIGH COURT.—December 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

486,02—Mansuklal [illegible] and H—The Hon Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs the Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.
380,01—Mansukal J and H—The Advocate General vs Khimjee Jairam Naronjee and others—Thakurdas and Co—D and D, and D D Romer, (For postponement).
369,03—Unwala and P—Kaikhusroo Burjorjee Choksi vs Karsondas Karamsey—Payne and Co.
523,95—Shamrao and M—Wallabai vs Godawribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer.
638,01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormusjee Jal vs Rustonjee Hormusjee Jal—Jehangir and S.
300,03—Nanu and H—Haji Sharfudin bin Gulam vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed—Sorabjee and J
268,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and others—P R K [illegible]
570,96—Framjee and D—Shaik Essa bin Khalifa vs Hoosein Ooma Jamal—Payne and Co
753,01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hassum vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed—Kanga and P
24,0[illegible]—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shivjee vs Govind Viram and another—Unwalla F P
36,03—In person—Deoraj Nagsey vs Muljee Inderjee and another—Bicknell M and M
163,02—Little and Co—Abdool Hoosein Jeewabhoy vs Abdul Hossein Tyebally—Framjee and D.
125,01—Balkrishna V N K—Rungoobai widow vs Bhawoo Narsoo and others—Tyebjee D and Co.
294,03—Tyabjee D and Co—[illegible] am dar Umersey vs Bai Umba widow and another—K B Mehta.
409,03—Unwalla and P—Aishabai widow vs Rehmabai and others—Edgelow G and W and A H D and Co.
441,03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Cader Latin vs Shahoodin vs Tajoodin bin Shahoodin—Captain and V—and A H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

411,02 Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co
For trial of special issues.
122,831,01—Little and Co—Ransoord vs Vithaldas and an other vs Jaikisondas Gangadas—Thakurdas and Co.
Long Causes.
469,02 Captain and V—Damodarrao Balkrishnaji Pitale vs Manekbai widow and others C L and O—Ardeshir H D and Co D and F and C and V
487,00 Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai vs Bomonji Shapurji Chothia Pestonji R and K
23,03 Balkrishna V N K—Bai Dewcore vs Munmohundas Ramji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and R—(Testamentary suit)
561,03 Ardeshir H D and Co—Munmohundas Ramji and others vs Bai Dewcore and another—Balkrishna V N K—(Short Cause)
498,01 Payne and Co—Runchordas Trikamji vs Goculdas Madhowji and another—Little and Co
29,753,93—Smetham B and N—Benjamin S A Pereira vs Antonio S Pereira—Edgelow G and W.
101,03—In person—Kama Govind Bhatkar vs Purshetam Babajee Pathana—In person.
168,02—In person—a pauper Merwanjee Edulje Bamboal vs Framjee Edulje Bamboal and others in person.
745,02—In person—a pauper Doorgaparsad vs Radhabai widow and others—J P Dastoor.
526,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Meher lly Maraja Mahomed Meh[illegible] Thana Topun—Mullee B and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

841,02—Smetham B and N—Franz Paul A Masoti vs Amia Maria Masoti.—[illegible] be called.
218,03—K D Shroff—Joosu H jualli vs N C MaOleod and another—[illegible] H D and Co.
434,02—Captain and V—Ahmed Khan Mahomedali alias Baba Miya Bukar vs Abdulla bin Ali Sahel Kin and others.
336,03—In person—a pauper Taratai widow vs Chandrabhabai widow and others.
35,03—In person—a pauper Rajabally Munjee and vs Hassam Alloo Mahomed.
567,02—Hiralal D—for pauper Ranghunath Venkatesh vs Ramchandra alias Babajee Sukaram and another—In person and B Raghavaya.
516,02—Little and Co—Runchordas Tricumdas and another vs [illegible] J S Ranga and Matubhai J and M.
459,03—In person—Aishabai Kessack and others vs Ebrahim Kassam [illegible] ahomed—In person.
488,03—Wadia G and Co—Meghraj Gungabux vs Choonilal Johanmal—Bicknell M and M
468,03—Jamsetjee and R—Vishvanath Moreshwar and and others vs Miya Saheb Abdullali Miya Saheb Saraf alli—Smetham B and N
469,13—Maganlal J G—Abdull [illegible] ajee Mahomed and another vs Ebrahim Hajee Dada—Mulla and M

THE WEAVING OF RAMIE FIBRE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The plant may be propagated from seeds or slips. If from the former, the seeds should be sown in shallow dishes, and when about six or eight inches high the young shoots should be pricked out into nurseries of prepared ground. If planted in sufficient space, lateral shoots are given off which when pegged down take root. The Botanical Gardens of India which exist, more or less, to distribute economic plants, should be in a position to distribute seeds. Some authorities are of the opinion that the most successful method is propagation by root cuttings.

Next as to the question of soil. There is little doubt that different soils would produce different types of Ramie fibre, but these experiments have yet to be made. What can be proved now from experience, gathered in China, the West Indies, Java, and India, is that it is the rich alluvial soils which produce the best crops; briefly, good tea-lands, good sugar-lands, would also make good Ramie lands. An abundant rainfall is beneficial to the growth of Ramie; it can be grown equally well in lowlands and highlands; but the more slowly matured fibre of the cooler districts has qualities peculiarly its own.

It is, however, by no means necessary that Ramie should be grown on extensive estates and by planters with large capital. It can and ought to be grown also on small patches of land by the humble and laborious ryot, he bringing his Ramie crops to the broker, or to the factory to sell.

This is, however, by the way, "Revenons a nos moutons."

When the young plants are ready to be planted out they should be rooted in the soil sufficiently close together to prevent lateral shoots, it being important to obtain long unbroken strands of fibre without knots or branches. It is, however, advisable to cut down the whole of the first crop which is short and branched, and to replant the cuttings so as to get numerous straight and tall stems in their place.

The time taken to mature a crop would vary with the climatic conditions, but in about six to twelve months' time it is generally ready to gather, and when once well established, from three to five crops a year can easily be obtained without exhausting the plant. To keep the soil clear of weeds is one of the early expenses to be incurred; later when ground is well covered by the plants, weeding becomes less necessary. The soil must of course be well manured.

Ramie is now being grown successfully in the West Coast of Africa, in the Argentines, in Java, and elsewhere, and I fail to see why the rich lands of the Terai, Darjeeling, Neilgherris, etc., and the rich and luxuriant soil of Ceylon should not furnish large and profitable crops of this valuable fibre plant; and I think that the Government should, through the agency of the Botanical Gardens, do what is possible to give technical information as to the planting and cultivation of the fibre-plant and the preparation of the soil, and should provide gratis, or at a very low price, the seeds and cuttings necessary to encourage the growth of Ramie. If these instructions were circulated in leaflets in the vernaculars of different provinces much might be done to familiarise the minds of the ryots with the facts of Ramie growing, and a beginning made, in what I believe would prove an agricultural industry of great prospective value to India.

In my next letter I propose, Sir, with your permission, to give some information regarding decorticating and degumming the fibre.—Yours, &c.,

RAJA VARMA.

3, Northumberland Avenue, London.

CHRONICLES OF THE LYCEUM.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Shakespeare—the real Shakespeare, that is—was first given in 1848. Shakespeare was now tried at the Lyceum, The Merry Wives of Windsor being given here, for the first time, in November, Madame Vestris as Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Yates as Mrs. Page, and Mathews as Slender were great favourites, but the feature of the revival was its music. It contained no less than seven songs including 'Blow, blow, thou winter wind," and I know a bank whereon the wild thime blows for, according to the happy-go lucky custom of those days, other pieces were readily laid under contribution for the sake of the general effect.

It was about this time that scenic magnificance began to have its earliest vogue. It was a departure which led Planche in 1879 to make a prophecy more bold than accurate. He wrote:—However, 'the whirligig of Time brings its revenges." The game is evidently nearly played out. Managers are beginning to discover that the "jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle." The occasional failure of a drama on which they have expended a fabulous sum, has had ruinous consequences to them and to their unfortunate companions, and the public, palled by unmeaning spectacles, are gradually discovering that "the play! the play's the thing."

The history of the Lyceum as a playhouse teems with distinguished names. In mentioning those of Ristori, Marie Wilton, Dillon, Toole, Fechter, and the Sublime Society of Beefsteaks (whose ancient dining-room was afterwards adapted to his own use by Sir Henry Irving and made the rendezvous for suppers no less distinguished if more digestible than those of its previous owners) we are setting down but a few of them. The history of the playhouse during these years became the history of the players who gave it fame and, occasionally, prosperity.

But the theatre had become, as Mr. Brereton says, "a veritable Slough of Despond" when "Colonel" Bateman took the house over in 1871. And he did not look like doing better than his predecessors until—Henry Irving stepped into the breach. He had been offered a version of Le Juif Polonais, and in this he saw the possibility of securing that hold upon the public which is only gained by acting of extraordinary merit. But the way was not easy. M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian's dramatic study was not originally intended for representation on the stage. It first appeared in dramatic form at the Theatre Cluny, Paris, in 1869). An English version had alreay failed So that Mr. Bateman was hard to convince. Fortuntely for himself as well as for the English stage, he allowed the judgment of the actor to prevail. Accordingly, amid much doubt and misgiving among all concerned save the representative of the conscience-stricken burgomaster, The Bells was played for the first time on Saturday, November 25, 1871. The house was thin, it made up after the first surprise in applause what it lacked in numbers and Henry Irving achieved that fame which only increased year by year.

After this the Lyceum story becomes that of Sir Henry Irving's great and noble career. To speak of this is superfluous. Mr. Brereton has devoted a large portion of his work embellished by copious extracts from the "Daily Telegraph" to it, and it is one that will be read and re-read by all good playgoers. He has traced the rise of the great actor, and great and generous gentleman, from strength to strength, first under the Bateman regime and then as his own manager with Miss Ellen Terry as his inspired associate in all the latterday Lyceum triumphs. The end of the old theatre is a sad subject for a speculation. "Fugaces labuntur anni."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Mongolia, Captain C. F. Preston, R. N. R., which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

From London.

Wright Miss L G
Puckridge Miss
Bruen Mr
Irvine Miss M
Mary Sister Anna
East Mr F H H
Hay Mr H M
Hatchell Rev and Mrs and 2 children
Hatchell Miss
Leonard Mr H
Lynch-Slaunton Miss G N
Strange Mrs M
Hughes Capt
Butler Miss
Inman Mr G
Ball Mr H P
Bloor Mr and Mrs H and 2 children
Dodds Mrs F A and 2 children
Burland Miss
Elliott Capt H H
Bennett Mrs S A
Grubb Mr R
Hall Mr J
Cocks Miss M A
Smith Dr Sydney
Wishart Mrs and child
Gubbins M V O, Surg Genl W L
Gubbins Mrs and child
Porter Miss Loohlan
Foot Miss E
Webb Mr S E
Jones Mr Mrs and Miss
Sinclair Miss
Baldwin Major and Mrs
Thomas Capt G
Macgregor Miss
Turner Mr F C
Arbuthnot Mr F S
Prichard Mr and Mrs
Hall Mrs C A
Hindle Miss
Birkett Mrs and Miss
Lawson Lady
Dodd Mr and Mrs A
Dodd Misses
Guest Mr H E
Jones Miss E F
May Miss
Romilly Mrs A C
Lester Mr Mrs and Miss
Fleming Mr J
Percival Miss A
Panioty Mrs C D and inft
Abercombie Mrs
Seaton Mr and Mrs E A
McMurdo Miss
Oldbury Mr Burne
Clark Mr and Mrs J R
Wilson Capt and Mrs Alban
Jones Mrs S and child
Goldie Sir, G T K, C M G
Goldie Miss
Brown Miss M
Lawrence Miss V
Lumsden Col
Crawley Mrs
Rodgers Miss
Munro Miss E G
Cornelius Mr J H
Godfrey Fausett Mr G T
Knight Mrs and Miss
Maitland Mrs A C
Cooper Miss M
Lord Rev H F
Penrose Mrs
Heenan Miss
Cooper Sir W E
Elles Mr
Owen Col
Aitken Miss M
Rodgers Mr and Mrs
Jehangir Sir C and Lady and 2 daughters
Jehangir Mr C
Miller Miss
Haggard Miss
de Wolf Mr C E
de Wolf Miss C M

From Marseilles.

Picton Warlood Miss
Dyer Mrs E J R
Hunter Mr C R
Clements Lt G
Hobbs Miss
Acatos Mr and Mrs C
Florence Sister
Baumbach Mr R
Duff Mr and Mrs J
O'Brien Capt and Mrs E
Leveson Gower Mr C
Hichens Mr W
Burclay Mr E
Tod Mr and Mrs A M
Oldham Mr and Mrs W C
Clay Mr C H
Grieve Mr J W A
Nayer Mr J G
Boyd Mr and Mrs R R
Threlfall Mr and Mrs C
Threlfall two Misses
Lowndes Mrs and infant
Fruk Mr C C
Laing Rev and Mrs
Smith Miss
Holden Capt H N
Leveson Gower Mrs C
Waddington Mr and Mrs
Davidson Capt
Flower Mr F M
Harris Mr and Mrs C
Remington Mr G H
Laidlay Mr and Mrs R W
Morgan Miss H N
Lane Mr S
Gibb Miss G Hughes
Warrall Mr J
Warrall Miss J
Morley Mr G
Playfair Lady
Fairweather Mr J
Patulls Mr W
Duxbury Mr and Mrs J
Duxbury two Misses
Collinge Miss H
Collinge Mr R S
Kiddle Mr S
Errington Mrs
Grant Mr W Maling
Gregor Mr
Cook Mrs J
Thornton Mrs
Hasted Mr H R G
Oliver Mr and Mrs G
Parker Miss
Gill Mr A B
Stevens Capt and Mrs A M
Ali Dr Fanner
Wilson Mr J
Cornish Mr P D
Hopwood Capt H N
Boyd Mrs H W B Miss
Wrightson Miss
Longley Mr
Finlay two Misses
Macaulay Mr R H
Kendall Miss E
Spirs Mr P
Lyall Mr A A
McMillan Mrs and child
Talbot Mr W S
Helps Mr J W
Tate Mrs and Miss
Richardson Mr and Mrs
Bell Mr W
Hill Mr and Mrs E B
Dallas Mr J E
Nightingale M S S
Boggs Mrs and Miss
Tower Mr J A
Tarlow Mrs G A
Balfour Mr K M
Benbom Miss M
Williams Sister F Mary
Fox Miss
Morris Mr D
Charmer Lt Col A H
Mayal Mr E A
Lewis Mr J T
Lygon Lady Maud
Russell Hon R
Seetheer Mr E F
Mekens Mr H F
Jog Mr B S
Crewe Mrs
Leslie Two Miss
Lamington The Rt Hon Lord and Lady and 2 children
Molyneux Lady Gore
Peel Hon G
Hesse Mr F E
McGlashan Mr J
Cameron Mr D
Cawell Mrs
Stewart Mr and Mrs F G
Irwell Mrs
Aitken Miss E
James Mr C C
Reiley Major A N
Yarr Major M T
Craig Mr A
Prentis Mr
Burley Mr

From Brindisi.

Burnford Lt Col C G
White Mr and Mrs C W
Gillum Mr S J
Craig Mr Clarence

From Port Said.

Bennett Mr H B
Johnson Mr W K

For Karachi—Hayes Miss

From Marseilles to Rangoon via Bombay.

Whatley Mr A G

For Hongkong.

Melvin Mrs
Cocker Mrs N

From Port Said to Shanghai via Bombay.

Curtis Mr and Mrs
Curtis Miss and Mr K

To Yokohama.—Herbertson Mr, Mrs and Miss

To Sydney—Shaw Mr J

From Marseilles to Sydney via Bombay.

White Mr A A
Breton Mr
Cubitt Mrs and 2 infants
Calland Mr R
Fry Mr S P and Miss
Yate Mr and Mrs
Robertson Mr J G

For Colombo.

Bubb Mrs and child
Bubb Mr

A QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court on Tuesday, delivered judgment in the case of Dharamsey Jewraj, against Narotum Morarjee Goculdas and another, Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen appeared on behalf of the first defendant, and Mr. S. S. Setlur, instructed by Mr. B. Raghavaya, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by an indenture of mortgage dated the 30th August 1870, and made between Hurjivan Jeevun, the grandfather of the plaintiff, and Kesaribai, his grandmother of the one part, and Morarjee Goculdas of the other part, Harjivan Jeevan and Kesaribai, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 30,000, paid to them, mortgaged to their near relation, Morarjee Goculdas, the moiety of their share in the property situated at Kalbadevie Road, better known by the name of Dhakjee's Wady. By another mortgage, Harjivan Jeevun and Kesaribai, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 33,000 mortagaged the aforesaid moiety in the said property to one Haji Ismail Haji Hubib. By an assign dated 2nd July 1897, Haji Ismail Hubib transferred his aforesaid mortgage to Morarjee Goculdas. Thus the two mortgages were consolidated in the hand of Morarjee Goculdas. Harjivan Jeevun died in 1876 without having paid the above recited mortgages, and leaving him surviving Kesaribai his widow, and his sons Bhugwandas and Jeevraj (the plaintiff's father) his heirs and legal representatives according to Hindu law. Bhugwandas became an insolvent in 1880. Morarjee Goculdas died on the 16th October 1880, having made his last will and testament whereby he appointed Mr. Veerchand Deepchand and others the executors thereof. The executors filed two suits, being Nos 290 and 296 of 1881, against Kesaribai, Bhugvandas, and Jeevraj, and Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee for the purpose of recovering the monies due on the two mortgages. The two suits were pending from the year 1881 to 1884. The plaintiff was born on the 22nd December 1881 and the fact of his birth was known to the plaintiffs in those suits. A compromise was made in these suits and subsequently a consent decree was passed by which Keserbai Bhugwandas and Jivraj conveyed to the executors all their right in the mortgages. Plaintiff was not a party to the decree, and submitted that after the death of Hurjivan, the equity of redemption became ancestral; and the plaintiff by his birth took a vested interest in the same. Plaintiff submitted that the consent decree was not binding on him, and the amount of consideration for the release was grossly inadequate. The plaintiff therefore prayed for redemption of the property on payment of whatever was due on the two mortgages.

The first defendant, in his written statement, denied that the executors had knowledge of the plaintiff's birth, and submitted that the conveyance, under the circumstances, was a good and valid one. During the pendency of the suit the plaintiff died and the first defendant obtained a rule declaring that the suit had abated by reason of the plantiff' death, as his right had passed by survivorship to his father, and through his father to the first defendant.

His lordship in giving jugment held that the effect of the conveyance made in pursuance of the consent decree was to sever the interest of the deceased plaintiff from that of his father and uncle, and consequently the widow of the deceased plaintiff being the proper legal representative, should continue the suit. The court held that the suit did not abate, and discharged the rule, reserving the question of costs.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND PERJURY.

The case in which Alfred William Torkington, lately of Messrs. George Angus and Company of London, stands charged with extortion, perjury, making a false complaint, and cheating at the instance of Hormasji Manekji Mehta, doing business in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, was again called on for further inquiry yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Billimoria, of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P Bharucha, of Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, solicitors, appeared for the defence. Mr. Yorke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs George Angus and Company.

Mr. Framji Edulji of Dinshaw, Messrs Payne and Company, Solicitors, said he had known the accused since October, 1901. He first came to the witness to employ him on behalf of Angus and Co. On the 30th December, 1902, the accused came to him to consult him about an alleged infringement of Angus and Company's trade-mark. In consequence of that consultation one Karanjia went to the complainant to purchase rubber. Witness subsequently saw the bill which Karanjia brought from the complainant. That bill contained the words "Angus and Co." in reference to the rubber purchased. Witness consulted Mr. Lowndes with regard to that bill with a view of laying an information. The bill was produced at the consultation. Mr. Lowndes advised witness not to produce that bill. Accordingly he instructed Kharas to purchase certain rubber from the complainant. A letter, had been drafted by Mr. Kharas for being taken with him to the complainant's shop. Witness had not got that letter. Kharas left his office with that letter and about an hour after returned with a bill and made a statement to the witness with regard to that bill. Exhibit 6 A was the bill that Kharas had brought. Kharas also brought certain goods with him. Exhibit No. 1 was brought to him by Kharas on a previous occasion, 30th December 1902, when he (Kharas) was asked to go and purchase British Admiralty Quality rubber from complainant. After witness received Exhibit No. 1 accused made a statement to him that complainant was selling rubber as that of Angus and Company although it was not of their make. Witness advised him (accused) to wire to his principal at home. He thought he must have advised the accused as to the contents of that telegram. Witness thought he heard about Karanjia and his bill after that telegram was sent. Subsequently, accused told him that he had received an answer. Accused had told him what answer he had received. After that he discussed the legal position with the accused. The discussion was whether his case against the complainant was in any way affected by the words British Admiralty Quality not being a part of the registered trade-mark in England. The accused said that he claimed Angus's exclusive right to use those words on rubber imported into India. After he prepared an information in connection with Karanjia's bill he consulted Mr. Lowndes, and that was after the discussion with the accused about his legal position. In consequence of Mr. Lowndes' advice witness desired to obtain further instances of rubber goods being sold by the complainant as goods manufactured by Angus and Co., which were not of the manufacture of Angus and Co. Witness accordingly sent Kharas to the complainant's shop and Kharas brought back the Exhibit 6. A. and the letter as well. Witness gave that letter but could not say whether any words were added to the original. He then sent Kharas back to the complainant's to get a clean bill and the latter brought it accordingly. A true and correct copy of that clean bill was attached to the Exhibit A. On that clean bill witness drafted an information which was sent to Mr. Lowndes per accused and Mr. Lowndes settled it. So far as witness' knowlege went the statements in the information were correct. He had conveyed to the accused the information given him by Kharas and the effect of it was correctly set out in the information. Kharas had made a statement in the presence of the witness and the accused as to what occurred when he went to buy the goods. The result of that also was correctly set out in the information on which a search warrant was obtained. Witness was present at the time of the execution of the search warrant. He first saw the complainant and after sometime his father-in-law came there. He had a conversation with the latter during which he informed Omrigar about the contents of the information and about the proceedings accused had taken. Omrigar at once offered to settle the matter. Witness told him about the invoices he had in his possession when Omrigar offered to settle. He did not think he showed him the invoices then. Omrigar offered to pay such profits as the complainant had made by selling the goods by way of damages. The complainant showed witness and accused his books of accounts to show the profit he had made. According to the information supplied by the book and the complainant he showed a profit of about Rs 2,000. The complainant said that was the most he could have made. The accused was of course not satisfied and they then left promising to discuss the matter of damages later on. At that interview the accused also claimed damages sustained owing to inferior goods having been passed off by complainant as Angus and Company's. It was not true that the accused told Omrigar at that interview that he had received instructions from home to prosecute the complainant. It was also not true that witness supported any such statement. It was not true that the accused said at that moment that he had dined with Mr. Justice Crowe the night previous, or was going to dine with him that night, and that witness corroborated it. It was also not true that accused said that Mr. Sanders Slater had convicted a Bora of infringement of trade mark and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. It was not true that the accused agreed to compromise at the time of the execution of the search warrant. Neither Omrigar nor any one else said to him then or before the settlement that the words Angus and Co. were got inserted in the bill by fraud, on the contrary Omrigar admitted that it was a serious slip committed by his son-in-law. The same evening Omrigar came to see him. He exhibited great anxiety to settle the matter and witness finally induced accused to settle the matter. The terms were an apology and payment of a sum of money by way of damages sustained by Angus and Co. The sum was originally fixed at Rs. 5,000, but Omrigar induced the accused to reduce the amount. Witness thought accused was induced to reduce the amount by Rs. 500. Witness did not remember what reduction Omrigar asked for. It was not true that the money was paid in his (witness') presence in notes counted out one by one. After the apology and settlement he handed over to Omrigar any documents he asked for. At first witness was unwilling to part with the bills, but Omrigar said he would labour under great anxiety if the bills remainded in his (witness's) possession. Accordingly he gave the bills to Omrigar. He did not think Omrigar destroyed those bills in his presence. After purchasing the goods from the complainant's shop on the 5th January Kharas put down in writing everything that had happened at the complainant's shop. Karanjia's statement was also reduced to writing. Witness was not certain if those documents were handed over to Omrigar. After the settlement was effected Omrigar first took away all the invoices, then he asked witness to give the whole bundle of papers relating to that prosecution and which were in witness' possession. Witness took out from the bundle such papers as he wanted and gave them to him.

The letter which Kharas took to the complainant's shop purported to be from Kharas' brother in Poona to Kharas in Bombay, and contained specific direction to Kharas to purchase rubber of George Angus and Company, British Admiralty quality. Probably the words "Manufactured by George Angus and Co." were in that letter. It also gave details of the goods that were wanted. Kharas was an assistant of the witness and witness had implicit faith in him. He had also informed the accused that he had implicit faith in Kharas.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said he wrote a letter on the 7th January to the complainant on behalf of the accused, and he said in that letter that he would state the facts to the Magistrate he intended to state that a sum of money was paid as damages. Witness also intended to state to the Magistrate the explanations given by the other parties. Kharas brother's letter was not legally a forgery, but it was a fabricated document to entrap a man who was passing off inferior goods for goods manufactured by Angus and Company. He had had several interviews with Mr. Colah and Mr. Yorke-Smith in connection with this case. He gave them all the information he was possessed of. He did not know if they took notes of the information he gave. The accused did tell him that Angus and Company were large manufacturers of rubber and that they would lose a large sum of money if any one imitated their trade-mark. Witness did not tell Omrigar that Torkington was a man of very great influence. He did not tell Omrigar that Mr. Lowndes entertained the accused as a client without his intervention.

Mr. Davar: Were you aware that accused had received a telegram from Anglus and Co., informing him that they had no right to the words British Admiralty quality before you laid the information.

Wtiness: No. Torkington informed me that he had received a telegram according to which the words, "British Admiralty quality did not form a part of the registered trade mark in England of George Angus and Co."

Continuing witness said he drafted a telegram for the accused and asked him if he had received a reply. The accused said, yes. It was in code words. The accused knew the code words, and if he so desired he could have explained the reply telegram to him literally. He did not remember if he wrote instructions. In asking Mr. Lowndes to settle the information, in connection with that case he knew Jijibhoy Todiwala who came to his office about twice or thrice. Witness went to his shop once or twice or perhaps thrice. It was not arranged that Todiwala should receive a share from the monies Torkington would succeed in squeezing out of the complainant. He was not aware that Torkington paid Rs. 500 in one note to Todiwala from the very currency notes he received from Omrigar on behalf of Mehta. Mr. Lowndes advised him to take criminal proceedings but not on the instance of Karanjia. He also advised a civil suit to be filed in connection with the same matter. Mr. Lowndes did not advise civil proceedings in preference to criminal proceedings.

The case stands adjourned till this afternoon.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. There was a large attendance. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M Mehta, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, was voted to the chair.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed that the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins be elected President of the Bombay Sanitary Association. He said Dr. Turner should be congratulated upon his having succeeded in inducing Sir Lawrence Jenkins to take the presidency of the Association. It meant that they had taken up the work in a sober, practical and regular way and he had no doubt that the resolution proposed by him would be unanimously adopted.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna seconded the resolution which was carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconded by Mr. James Macdonald, the following gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents of the Association: The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, and Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, seconded by Dr. Naik, a managing committee consisting of thirteen members was appointed.

On the motion of Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar seconded by Dr. Naik, Mr. K. S. Aier and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji were appointed honorary auditors.

Resolution were adopted appointing Mr. Mulji B Barbhaya, as the honorary solicitor and Messrs Wallace and Hall as the honorary engineers of the Association.

The Chairman said the next business before the meeting was the adoption of the draft rules of the Association but before they adopted them he thought it would be advisable that they should learn from Dr. Turner as to what he proposed should be the scope and methods of the Association.

OBJECT AND REASONS.

Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, said,—The reasons for which this Association has been formed have been explained in the prospectus which has been widely circulated. It has been defined as a means for educating the public in the knowledge of hygiene, by which better sanitary conditions are attained. My motives in organising this Association are to gain the co-operation of the people in carrying out improvements in sanitation which no laws nor Government nor Municipality nor Administration can reach. Nothing struck me more when I first came to Bombay than the total absence of responsibility and self-reliance on the part of the individual in sanitary matters. Everything that was done was done by Government or the Municipality, so much so that a bad effect has been created by weakening the sense of personal responsibility and by diminishing self-reliance. Government and the Municipality enact laws and by-laws, which assist sanitary progress by enforcing sanitary discipline, but they can do little towards a permanent cure or prevention unless supported by the earnest co-operation of each individual. Government and the Municipality can provide pure water, wide streets, bath and wash houses, drains and water closets, hospitals and sanitaria. They can make rules enacting that the house and room shall be of certain dimensions, That windows and doors should be provided and that the spaces be left around the dwellings. They can make the roads, sweep the streets and carry away the refuse. They can provide schools and playgrounds and relieve the sick. All these the local governing bodies can and do perform with more or less success. It is the tendency of the age to demand daily more and more improvement in sanitation. The demand of the public for this improvement is proof of the education and desire to improve their surroundings. No one, I think, is in a better position than the Health Officer to realise the absolute absence of a feeling of responsibility which exists in Bombay with regard to the preservation of health or healthy surroundings, or the prevention of disease. That this sense of responsibility is what is known as the health conscience cannot be created until the people are taught how much they can improve their health and brighten their surroundings by observing the ordinary rules of sanitation. The experience of the past 50 years in Europe shows what gigantic strides have been made in public health, and prevention of disease when the figures of the mortality and sickness are compared with that of some years ago, we in Bombay are in the infancy of protective sanitation, but we have the experience of the past to guide us. In Bombay we have theory in quantity, but what the Association is attempting is to lay down hard and fast practical work without any fads or fancies, facts which cannot be contradicted—simple sound popular information which will appeal to all. "This Association is of the people and for the people and it is to the people that I look for assistance." To do this I propose that sub-committees be formed in each section of the city. Each sub-committee will have paid workers attached who will visit, explain and teach by example and precept and illustration certain plain truths which will make the people first think, then act. Already the Municipality have a start through the dispensaries and the nurses and the circulation of pamphlets on malaria, tubercle, small-pox, plague etc., and I am personally aware all these have had a good effect; but the work must be earnest and constant goes without saying. It is not the cooly or the labourer I propose to approach first. I do not expect to satisfy a hard worked cooly with a sermon on sanitation when I think he would be much better off with a good square meal on a few annas. It is the middle classes who we have to teach. The servant will copy his master. If he sees his master objects to habits and customs which he has been accustomed to all his life he will alter them. When the employers of labour however small they may be realise how far the habits and customs of his servant go to render his surroundings insanitary he will make an attempt at self-protection. There are no doubt many sanitrary theories but an amount of theory is of any value; what we want is practical example. No amount of lecturing and talking to the labouring classes will have any effect while their employers are ignorant or unwilling to improve their condition. It is then to the employers we must direct our labours to the owners of houses and chawls the owners of milch cattle stables and godowns who by their example show the people the value of practising what they preach. My proposal is to form committees in domestic hygiene, removal of refuse, pollution of water milk food &c fresh air and ventilation sanitation of houses drains and cesspits removal of filth prevention of malaria, small-pox tuberculosis enteric fever plague & feeding of children improvement of the milk supply overcrowding in houses &c. &c. These committees by constantly bringing such questions before the people will gradually create an interest and knowledge which at present is absent. We do not anticipate immediate success. Progress in sanitation moves slowly and in India will necessarily take time. If however we can do something in the present and lay the foundation for greater efforts in the future the work of the Association will not be thrown away. (Applause)

On the motion of the Chairman the rules were adopted with some alterations.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the President be authorised to request his Excellency the Governor, who was coming by the next mail, to accept the honorary patronage of the Association and to preside at a public meeting to be held in January 1904 and to formally open the Association.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Madame Zola, on going to her villa at Medan, found all the furniture, ornaments, and curios which the late M. Zola had spent a fortune in collecting had been removed by thieves. There is no clue to the burglars.

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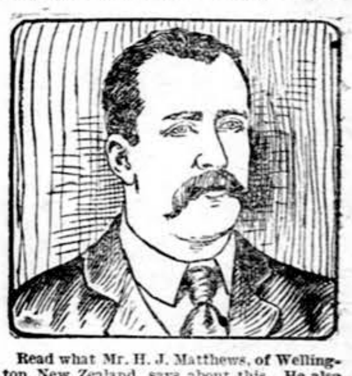

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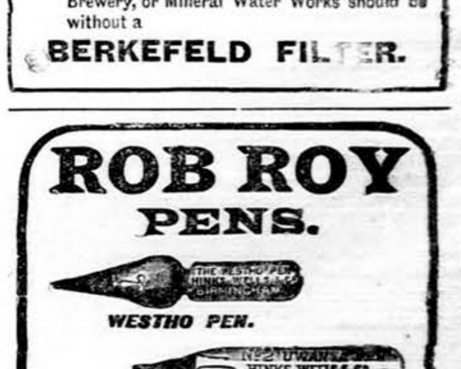
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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE further batch of Carlyle letters, promised some time ago, will not be ready until the spring. They have been annotated by Mr. Alexander Carlyle, who also supplies notes and an introduction. They will fill two volumes, and will be illustrated with portraits.

A book on James I. of England and VI. of Scotland is to be added to the well-known Goupil series of illustrated historical biographies. The text for it is being written by Mr. T. F. Henderson, the distinguished authority on Scottish literature and history. The book is to be elaborately illustrated, and, as this takes time, it will not be ready until next year.

Lord Wolseley, in his reminiscences, speaks admiringly of Lord Cardwell as a War minister. By an interesting coincidence a history of his administration is about to appear through Mr. Murray. It has been written by General Sir Robert Biddulph, who goes fully into the military reorganisation associated with Lord Cardwell's name.

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish a third series of Studies in Dante, by Dr, Edward Moore. It consists of miscellaneous essays dealing mainly with the astronomy and geography of Dante's great poem. One point discussed is the date which Dr. Moore would assign for the vision of the Divina Commedia. Another essay is devoted to the symbolism and prophecy in the last six cantos of the Purgatorio.

Many bridge players are probably waiting for Badsworh's book on the laws and principles of the game. Messrs. Putnam hope to issue it within the next few weeks. We are told that the volume contains twenty-nine decisions regarding difficulties that often arise by recognised authorities on bridge.

It may not be generally known that the late Mr. Whistler chose the type for the first edition of his Gentle Art of Making Enemies, and that he designed the general arrangement of the book. His friend Mr. Heinemann mentions that he wished the book, whenever it should be republished, to be printed in exactly the same style. The new edition, also the work of the Ballantyne Press, will be issued by Mr. Heinemann almost at once.

Dean Wickham, like his father-in-law, Mr. Gladstone, is a great authority on Horace. He has translated the poems into English prose in a volume, Horace for English Readers, which is just being issued by the Oxford University Press. The Dean, in an introduction, remarks that Horace has found a special home in the hearts of Englishmen and Frenchmen. He thinks there may be people who would like to have, in plain English prose, the exact sense of Horace's Latin verse.

The important work which Messrs. Cassell have in hand, on Turner's water-colour sketches in the National Gallery, is nearly ready. It contains coloured reproductions, mounted like the originals, of fifty-eight drawings, including all those of the Seine and of the rivers and ports of England. The text of the work, which is limited to 1,200 copies, has been written by Mr. Theodore A. Cook.

The Real Conversations which Mr. William Archer has contributed to the "Pall Mall Gazette" are now being prepared by Mr Heinemann for publication inbook from. The celebrities who will exchange ideas with Mr. Archer in the volume include Mr, Thomas Hardy, form Oliver Hobbes, Mr. Pinero, "Lucos Malet," and that veteran scholars, Professor Masson, who now lives in retirement near Edinburgh.

The Essex House Press has for a long time been engaged upon a sumptuous edition of the Book of Common Prayer. It is now about to be issued by Mr. Arnold, under the title, permitted by the King, of King Edward the Seventh's Prayer Book. As a piece of typography it is expected to rank with the Great Prayer-book of Edward VI. It is hand-printed, in red and black, from new type designed by Mr. C. R. Ashwell. A new copies of the edition, at twelve guineas, remain for sale.

The Greek Heroes is a book which Messrs. Cassell are about to publish for young readers. It is an account of the deeds of the Greek heroes, and is for the most part translated from the famous German work by Niebuhr. He wrote it originally for his own son, and in Germany it has gone through innumerable editions. Additions have been made to this English translation and it will have some interesting illustrations.

Mr. Charles Bright, the historian of submarine telegraphy, has written the Story of the Atlantic Cable for Messrs. Newnes. He narrates the various futile efforts which were made before success attended the great undertaking. The man who ultimately succeeded in spanning the Atlantic by a workable and enduring cable was Sir Charles Tilston Bright, the father of the author.

A book of travels in Spain will be published next week by Messrs. George Philip. It is by Mr. Albert F. Calvert, and has the title Impressions of Spain. Although he does not claim to have written an exhaustive work, he deals with many phases of Spanish life in a sympathetic manner. The work has a photogravure portraition of King Alfonso, and a very large number of illustrations.

Mr. Dent has a particular word to say about the illustrated book on Cambridge which he is issuing. The text is by Dean Stubbs, and there are illustrations by Mr. Herbert Railton, twenty-four of them being tinted lithographs, Speaking of the illustrations, Mr. Dent remarks :—With the aid of a new process, the publishers have been enabled to produce a set of plates which have all the appearance of actual pencil drawings. A slight wash of colour, added by Mr. Railton, has much enhanced the effect, and it is claimed for these illustartions that no such beautiful architectural drawings have been produced since the days of Samuel Prout.

Mr. W. H. Mallock has witten a volume, The Fiscal Dispute Made Easy, which Mr. Nash will publish.—To the Oxford Miniature Poets Mr. Henry Frowde is adding the poems of Keats in one volume, and the writings of Shakespeare divided into three volumes containing respectively the comedies, the historical plays and the Sonnets and the tragedies.—Mr. Karl Blind will have an article on the Blowitz memoirs, in the reviewing section of the December "Independent Review."—The Vintage of Dreams by Mr, St, John Lucas is a volume of papers and essays which Mr. Elkin Mathews is issuing, The publisher has also ready the late Mr. Henry Treffry Dunn's recollections of Rossetti and his circle and the Calendarium Londinese for 1904, with a drawing of the hall of Clifford's Inn by Mr. William Monk.—True Stories of the Italian Condottieri by Mr. Hamilton Jackson. is a volume which Messrs. Sands will publish at once, It deals with an interestnig phase of Italian mediæval history—To their Empire Series Messrs. Cassell are adding volumes by Mr. Philip Gibbs on India and Australia.

Messrs. Smith and Elder have added to their cheap edition of work by Matthew Arnold his "Friendship's Garland" (1871), his Last Essays on Church and Religion (1877), and his Mixed Essays (1879), The last named includes his disquisitions on Falkland. Milton, Goethe, Goerges, Sand, and Mr. Stop-ford Brooke's Primer of English Literature, which are among the best of his critical productions, The Last Essays are most notable for the article on Bishop Butler. Friendship's Garland was republished a few years ago in an editions cheaper than the original ; the present impression is cheaper still, It is to be hoped it will attract attention for though the book is over thirty years old, it contains a good deal of wit and wisdom which has a direct bearing on many of the controversies of to-day. What is wanted now is half-crown editions of the two series of Essays in Criticism and of the American Discourses.

This little book for children (Blackie and Son) has a literary interest as well as a seasonable appropriateness, It is from the pen of Douglas Jerrold, and consists of twelve slight sketches each of which has a feminine virtue for its subject and moral. The youthful saints here quaintly and pleasantly described are models for other children to imitate. Their brief histories appeared originally in Punch's Almanac for 1857 and were afterwards republished in America in 1888 and in London in 1891 in association with other sketches by Jerrold. In the present booklet Jerrold's text has all the advantage of a tasteful setting—small pages large type, printing in black and red and above all a number of charming drawings with decorative borders and initial letters by Mr. Charles Robinson. Altogether, a very pretty resuscitation of the author's pretty fancies.

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by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.
INSIST ON HAVING
LIPTONS TEAS
obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
AND
D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA
BISHOP'S MAGNESIA
is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of
LEMONS AND GRAPES.
No other preparation is so beneficial.
It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully
REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

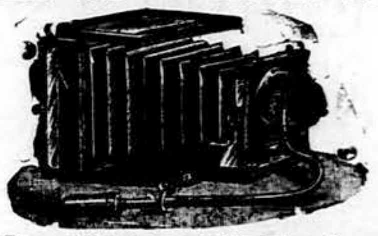
FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.
See that you really get BISHOP'S:

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS
Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

Morning!
e a Cigar?
nk you; this nice!
at brand is it?
SSELHUYS
h, South, East or West!
ESSELHUYS is Best.
Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
1-1, Council House Street,
CALCUTTA.

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.
In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.
It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.
CALVERT'S Prickly-heat Soap
(10% Crystal Carbolic)
is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said :—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS, & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.



BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS
THE ORIGINAL PACKET.
Specially prepared for Boiling
COOK IN 15 MINUTES.
TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS,
Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.
FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.
Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

The Remington Typewriter.
By Royal Warrant To H. M. The King.
Provides prompt, adequate and willing service.
This is what you must have in your office if you desire to increase and extend your business.
A progressive policy is the mainstay of a successful business.
The REMINGTON Typewriter is a progressive Typewriter.
That is why you cannot afford to do without it.
Price List and full particulars upon application to
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. 00, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay. 11

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
For some months past, we have successfully offered our cheap watches in this space. We now draw your attention to a better class of watch, which besides keeping more accurate time, will last longer than our lower grades and will prove to be the cheapest and most satisfactory in the end.

THE MODERN. Guaranteed for 2 years. Made in 3 size
IN OPEN FACE CASES
Nickel Silver case 20''' guard's size ... Rs. 22-0
" " " 18''' medium size ... " 20-0
" " " 16''' small size ... " 23-0
Sterling Silver case 18''' medium size ... " 30-0
" " " 16''' small size ... " 30-0
THE CAMPAIGN. Guaranteed for 3 years. Medium and small size
IN NICKEL SILVER CASE: Open face ... Rs. 22-8 each; Hunting ... " 25-0 "; Half-hunting... " 28-0 "
IN STERLING SILVER CASE: Open face ... Rs. 34 each; Hunting ... " 38 "; Half-hunting... " 42 "
In black oxydised steel case, Open-face Rs. 25
THE CHAMPION. Guaranteed for 6 years. Medium size,
In Open Face Nickel Silver Case ... Rs. 30
" " Sterling Silver Case ... " 45
THE IMPERIAL. Guaranteed for 6 years. Thin shape, small size.
Open Face Nickel Silver Case Rs. 32
" Sterling " " " 50
Hunting " " " " 54
Half-hunting " " " " 57
They are substantial, though not too bulky ; the cases are practically dust and damp proof, with strong front glasses.
ABOVE RATES ARE NET FOR CASH or V. P. P.
Apply for a copy of our abridged price list No. 38 giving particulars about the *free gift* of a silver pencil case to the purchaser of one West End Watch.
WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road,
(OPPOSITE THE G. P. O.)

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

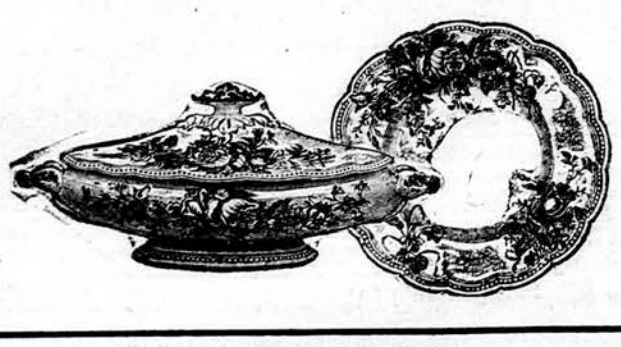
32, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

OUR NEW SPECIAL LINE—THE "IRENE."

A very smart and effective pattern in peacock green on a white body, splendid quality and excellent value.

Full set for 12 Persons. PRICE, **Rs. 32-8**



Service for 6 Persons. PRICE, **Rs. 15-8**

OUR SPECIAL LINE.

RS. 7-12

THE "TERESA" TEA SET.

6 Cups and Saucers.
6 Plates.
1 Slop Bowl.
1 Milk Jug.
1 Cake Plate.

Rs. 7-12

GLASS EPERGNES

PRETTY PRESENTS

From
RS. 6-12
To
RS. 18-8.

OUR CHINA & GLASS DEPT. will repay you for your visit. We have the best selection of dinner, tea, toilet and trinket services in Bombay.

TEA SERVICES for 6 persons from Rs. **5-14** to Rs. **24-8.**

DINNER SERVICES for 6 persons from Rs. **15-8** to Rs. **36.**

TOILET SETS, five pieces from Rs. **5-14** to Rs. **27-8** the set.

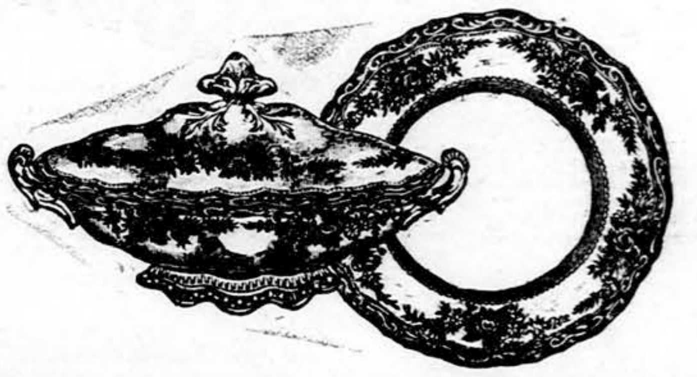
LAMPS of all descriptions and for all purposes at lowest possible rates.

PLATED WARE and CUTLERY. The best quality manufactured in Sheffield.

THE "GREEN VERONA" DINNER WARE.

A new and pretty wreath border design in variegated green and yellow tints, exact to sketch.

Full Service for 12 Persons. PRICE, **Rs. 21-12**



Service for 6 Persons. PRICE, **Rs. 46-8**

THE MASCOTTE.

The Mascotte Set, decorated in brown, or peacock green. The very best value ever imported by use.
Price Rs. **5-14** per set.

WHITE CHINA TEA POTS.

Tea pots, plain white China. In two sizes.
1st size to hold about 2 cups, As. **12.**
2nd size to hold about 4 cups, Rs. **1-8.**

Individual sugars and creams for chota-hazree, plain white China. Price, As. **6** per pair.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Price per 100 Rs. 7.

Price per 100 Rs. 5-8

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

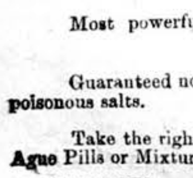
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.



I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B Fern and Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED, TIMED, AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED, TIMED, AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED, TIMED, AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED, TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED, TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20.
NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

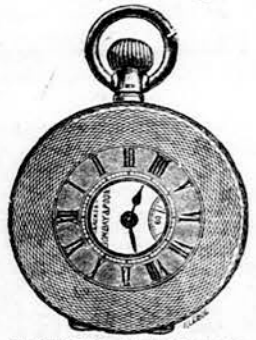
THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch, as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement: this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistance to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.



LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

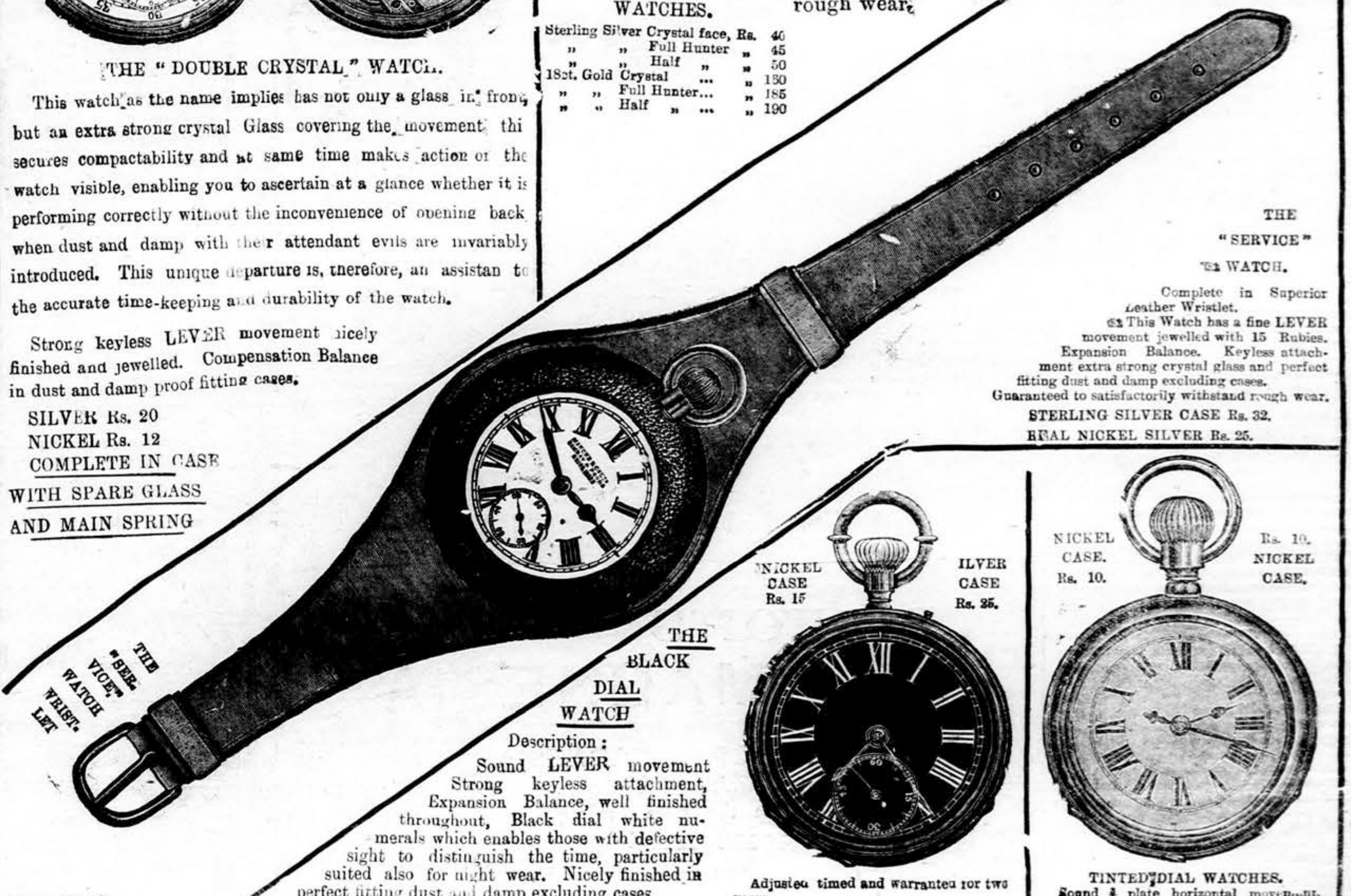
Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
" " Full Hunter	"	45
" " Half "	"	50
18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	180
" " Full Hunter...	"	185
" " Half " ...	"	190

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER:

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong lever movement, compensation Balance, Breguet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25



THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15
SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:
Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.
Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

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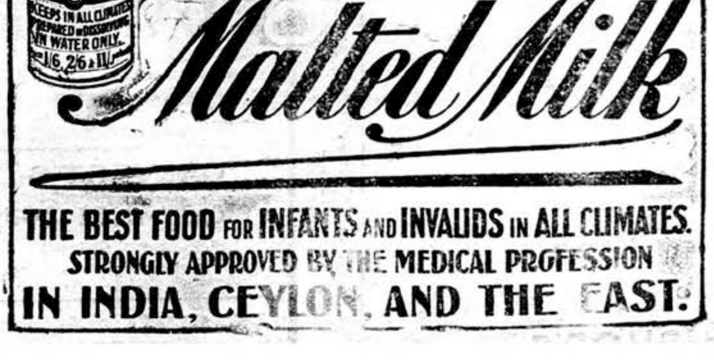
MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. **BOMBAY & POONA.**



Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

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